THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

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Do. Six months, " 2 00
Daily Paper, one year, in advance,..... $10 00
" six months, " 5 00
" three months, in advance,..... 3 00
" one month, " 1 00

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 25. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1869 NO. 26

RATES OF ADVERTISING

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Use nothing but Lyon's Kathairon to Dress the Hair.

july 16 23-1m

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are of a truly marvellous character. Inveterate cases of Scrofula, where the system seemed utterly given up to corruption, have yielded to this compound of anti-scorbutic virtues. Disorders of a scrofulous type, and affections which are merely aggravated by the presence of scrofulous matter, have been radically cured in such numerous instances, in every settlement in the country, that the public do not need to be informed here that it is in most cases a specific and absolute remedy.

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It is a mistake to suppose that so long as no eruptions or humors appear, there must be no scrofulous taint. These forms of derangement may never occur, and yet the vital forces of the body be so reduced by its subtle agency, as materially to impair the health and shorten the duration of life. It is a consequence, also, that scrofula is strictly hereditary. It does, indeed, descend from parent to child, but is also engendered in persons born of pure blood. Low living, indigestion, foul air, licentious habits, uncleanliness and the depressing vices generally, produce it. Weakly constitutions, where not fortified by the most constant and judicious care, are peculiarly liable to it. Yet the robust, also, whose turbid blood swells the veins with an apparently exuberant vitality, are often contaminated, and on the road to its consequences. Indeed, no class or condition can depend on immunity from it, nor feel insensible to the importance of an effectual remedy.

In *St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Ears and Eyes*, and other eruptive or visible forms of the diseases caused primarily by the scrofulous infection, the *Sarsaparilla* is so effectual, as to be indispensable. And in the more concealed forms, as in *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia*, and other affections of the muscular and nervous systems, the *Sarsaparilla*, through its purifying power, removes the cause of the disorder and produces astonishing cures.

The Sarsaparilla root of the tropics does not by itself achieve these results. It is aided by the extracts combined with it, of still greater power. So potent is this union of healing virtues, *Syphilis* or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. *Leucorrhœa or Whites, Uterine Ulcerations*, and *Female Diseases* in general, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by the invigorating and purifying effect of our *Sarsaparilla*. *Rheumatism* and *Gout*, often dependent on the accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, have their remedy also in this medicine. For *Liver Complaints*, torpidity, inflammation, abscess, etc., caused by cankling poisons in the blood, we unhesitatingly recommend the *Sarsaparilla*.

This medicine restores health and vigor where no specific disease can be distinguished. Its restorative power is soon felt by those who are *Languid, Listless, Despondent, Sleepless*, and filled with *Nervous Apprehensions or Fears*, or who are troubled with any other of those affections symptomatic of weakness. Many, after taking it for *General Debility*, have written us of the youthful vigor imparted to their nervous system, which seemed buoyant with that prolific life they thought had departed on the advance of age. Others, whose fountains of life were always sterile, acknowledge their obligations to it for an obvious change.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in no case injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Emigrating persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.

For *Liver Complaints*, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

☞ Sold in Wilmington by E. Willis, W. H. Lippitt and all Druggists and Dealers everywhere. dec 16, 1868—67-eodlw-1tw

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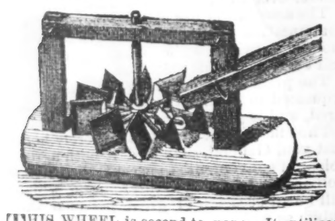
WATER WHEEL.



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july 16 23-3m

DIED,

On the morning of the 31st July, of chronic Diarrhœa and ulceration of the bowels, JOHN VANSICKLE, aged 61 years; a kind hearted, upright and benevolent man.

He died loved and regretted by all that knew him.

In this city, on Friday, 30th inst., Mrs. HESTER A. BUNN, widow of L. F. Bunn, aged 48 years.

OBITUARY.

POWELTON, Richmond Co., N. C., July 1, 1869.

How uncertain is life! How certain is death!—Manjis like a flower—now in the bud; now in the vigor of bloom, springing up as if by magic, now cut down by the chilly frost. Man dies, passes away, and is no more. Dr. Owen Hadley died at his residence in Richmond county, June 30th, 1869, in the 63d year of his age. He was stricken with palsey in January, 1868, and bore his affliction with fortitude and resignation, and in his death he was released from trials and suffering, and now as we hope gone to Heaven. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." No death has occurred amongst us more to be lamented than Dr. Hadley. The writer of this was with him a great deal of the time during his affliction, and now feels a melancholy pleasure in being able to mention, in public praise, the many merits of one of North Carolina's most devoted sons. To his brothers of the profession he was always the courteous gentleman, to the sick and afflicted a most kind and efficient friend. This entire community feels deeply and laments bitterly their loss. J.

DIED,

In Bladen county, N. C., on the 27th instant, JAMES H. ELWELL, aged 17 years.

Georgia papers please copy.

OBITUARY.

Died, at his residence in Robeson county, on the 18th instant, in the 82d year of his age, SHADRACH HOWELL, Esq.

Shadrach Howell was one of Robeson's most valuable citizens. No man in the county filled so many offices for so long a period as he with so much credit to himself and satisfaction to his friends. A man of unswerving integrity, and untarnished moral character; of good intellectual endowments, and of kind and generous emotions. His friends were numerous, and his was the happy faculty of *retaining* friendships once formed. For eighteen years he served the people of his native county faithfully as a Justice of the peace. In 1822 he was elected a member to the General Assembly from Robeson county, serving four years in the House of Commons, and five terms in the Senate, with much faithfulness and great acceptability to his constituents. For nineteen years he was Clerk of the County Court, which office he resigned when overtaken by the infirmities of old age to such a degree as to render him physically unable to attend to the duties of the office. He was twice married and leaves six children and several *great grand children*.—Mr. Howell belonged to the old Jackson school of politics, and amid the many political changes which characterized the period of his life never saw fit to change his political creed. By economy, industry and correct habits formed in his youth, he accumulated an ample competency of this world's goods, and lived to see much of it swept away by the results of the war. During the recent struggle through which the South was called to pass, his heart was with his *own people*.

Declining health and feeble old age admonished him long before his death to "set his house in order." This he did, and with patience and calm resignation awaited his change. He died in full communion with the M. E. Church. His life was one of *usefulness*. His death was one of *peace*.

AMICUS.

RAILROAD MEETING.

Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.

NIGHT SESSION.

THURSDAY, July 31, 1869.

The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock in the Theatre, by the Chairman, Col. Steele.

The Superintendent of Public Works presented a report of his appointments of Directors on the part of the State, to wit: G W Logan, of Rutherford; J. H. Neff, of New Hanover; D. L. Russell, Sen., of Robeson; Alfred Dockery, of Richmond; T. M. Smith, of Columbus; Dickson Ingram, of Anson; G. Z. French, of New Hanover.

Judge Person spoke on behalf of the stockholders. He desired that the six Directors elected by the stockholders should unite with the seven Directors appointed by the proper authorities and effect the reorganization of the Company.

Col. H. W. Guion moved that the stockholders at once proceed to elect six Directors. Carried, and Messrs. B. S. Guion and M. Cronly appointed to superintend the election.

While the vote was being counted, Col. H. W. Guion moved that other business be proceeded with. Carried.

M. London, Esq., counsel for the Superintendent of Public Works, addressed the meeting, and proceeded to present the legal points bearing upon the question as to the right of this officer to appoint Directors on behalf of the State, and to represent its interest in the meetings of corporations.

Mr. R. C. Badger, the representative of the Governor, followed and addressed the meeting, urging the legality of the Governor's position in the appointment of Directors.

Col. Rob't. Strange continued the argument as counsel for, and in behalf of, the Superintendent of Public Works.

The Tellers appointed to superintend the election report ed the following vote cast:

R. H. Cowan	10,231 Shares.
S. J. Person	10,203 "
H. W. Guion	10,229 "
W. L. Steele	10,035 "
B. H. Sumner	10,215 "
A. R. Homesley	10,149 "
J. A. Long	5,170 "
J. C. Abbott	5,042 "
J. W. Schenck, Jr.	5,042 "
E. D. Proctor	5,042 "
J. B. Foster	5,042 "
B. D. Morrill	5,042 "
D. L. Russell, Sen	50 "
W. B. Cole	24 "
Geo. W. Logan	50 "
Giles Leitch	120 "
D. H. Ingram	50 "
Jas. A. Leak	18 "
J. W. Osborn	18 "
Jos. Green	18 "
D. L. Russell, Jr	6 "

The first six named having the highest number of votes were declared duly elected Directors on the part of the stockholders.

Mr. French called up the resolution offered by him this morning, and moved its adoption, and desired that a stock vote be taken.

Judge Person offered the following as a substitute for the resolutions of Mr. French:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the stockholders of this Company, in accordance with the amendment of their charter, have assembled and elected Robert H. Cowan, Samuel J. Person, Haywood W. Guion, Walter L. Steele, Benjamin H. Sumner, and Albert R. Homesly, to be Directors on the part of the Company; and whereas, the said stockholders have called upon the State of North Carolina to appoint seven Directors as its part, as provided for in the amendment to aforesaid charter, and in response to this request W. W. Holden, Governor, has notified the meeting of seven Directors appointed by him, and Coburn L. Harris, Superintendent of Public Works, has notified the meeting of seven Directors appointed by him, and which are different persons from those appointed by the Governor as aforesaid; and whereas, both the Governor and the Superintendent of Public Works claim the right to appoint seven Directors for the Company, the decision of which question now in dispute between the aforesaid officers of the State is, in the opinion of this meeting, a judicial question, and one which the stockholders of this Company have no jurisdiction or power to determine, but must be left to the judicial tribunals of the State to determine; therefore, it is directed that this meeting of stockholders, having done everything on their part required by the amended charter aforesaid, stands adjourned until it shall be determined by the proper judicial tribunal of the State who has the authority or the law to appoint the Directors on the part of the State.

Mr. W. F. Leak and Col. H. W. Guion spoke on this substitute to Mr. French's resolution.

Col. Guion offered the following as a substitute for the whole:

Resolved, That for the purpose of effecting the organization of this Company as contemplated in the late amendments to the charter, this Convention recognizes the appointees of the Governor, viz: Wm. Sloan, Wm. A. Smith, Jas. McDonald, Jno. L. Brown, S. P. Sherrell, J. F. Aydlett and Jos. S. Cannon as the Directors required to be chosen on the part of the State; and the six Directors elected by this meeting are hereby directed to co-operate with seven so appointed by the Governor, and they together shall constitute the Board for the management of the affairs of this Company, until their term shall regularly expire.

Resolved, That this recognition is made solely for the reorganization of the Company at this, the appointed time, to avoid all controvesy; and the stockholders do hereby emphatically declare that, by their present course, they do not commit themselves to any future action, but reserve to themselves the privilege of hereafter recognizing the appointees of either the Governor or the Superintendent of Public Works as they may deem just and proper.

Resolved, That if from any legal cause whatever, the new Board of Directors shall be prevented from taking charge of the affairs of this Company, then the same shall continue under the control and management of the present Board, until any such restricting cause shall be removed.

The question occurred on this substitute to the substitute to the resolutions offered by Mr. French, and a stock vote was called for.

A motion to adjourn was made and lost.

Judge Person moved to lay the substitute to the substitute on the table, when

The motion to adjourn to 10 o'clock Friday morning was renewed and carried.

SECOND DAY.

FRIDAY, July 30, 1869.

The meeting of stockholders was again called to order by the Chairman, Col. Steele, at 10 o'clock yesterday.

The Chairman stated the question to be on the motion to table the amendment offered by Col. Guion to the amendment of Judge Person to Mr. French's resolutions.

The motion to table was withdrawn; and the question then recurred upon the amendment to the amendment, and a stock vote was called for.

Judge Person here arose to make a statement, and spoke as to the legal bearing of the question. If the Superintendent of Public Works, acting as a public officer, did appoint seven Directors, that act was a *de facto* act, whether the Superintendent has given bond or not. To comply with its part of the contract, this Company, after accepting the amendment, has now to accept the seven Directors appointed by the State. To make the contract binding it is necessary that it shall be carried out in accordance with the original terms. He spoke in the interest of no set of individuals, but for the stockholders alone. He did not hold to the doctrine that when a certain political party was in power it had the right to tax the people or take their money for the benefit of its friends. We must look to the interest of no particular section, but for the benefit of the whole body of stockholders; and men should be placed in charge of the work who would labor for the benefit of the w ole. The stockholders had performed their part of the contract and elected their six Directors, and there being a dispute between the Governor and the Superintendent of Public Works, the quarrel is between them, and is a judicial question which should be left to the Courts to decide—the stockholders could do no more than rest it in this quarter. It is a question depending upon the construction of the law in North Carolina, which the stockholders are not competent to decide. If they decide that the Superintendent of Public Works has the authority to appoint the Directors, then the Governor and his Treasurer will refuse to give them the three millions of bonds; and if, on the other hand, they decide that the Governor is the proper appointing power, then the Superintendent of Public Works will carry the matter into the Courts. It is a decision attended with peril.

Judge Person then withdrew his amendment to the amendment.

The question then recurred upon Col. Guion's amendment, which the mover asked leave to offer as a substitute.

Judge Person moved to lay the whole subject upon the table.

Mr. French called for a stock vote.

The proposition to lay on the table was carried by the following vote: Ayes 7,818; nays 7,191.

Mr. French submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That this meeting recognize Alfred Dockery, G. Z. French, J. H. Neff, Dan'l L. Russell, Dixon Ingram, T. M. Smith, G. W. Logan, as the Directors on the part of the State in this Company, regularly appointed by the proper authority, according to law; and that the Directors on the part of the stockholders are hereby instructed to co-operate with them in the reorganization of the Company.

Judge Person arose to a point of order, and called attention to the fact that the resolution of the gentleman (Mr. French) was out of order.

The Chair considered the point well taken, and decided the resolution out of order.

Mr. W. A. Smith, President of the North Carolina Railroad, and one of the Directors appointed by the Governor, here arose, and the Chair asked if the Stockholders recognized the right of one to address them who was not a Stockholder.

Mr. Smith said he merely wished to make an announcement to the private Stockholders—that the Directors appointed by the Governor would meet this afternoon in Masonic Hall, for the purpose of electing officers.

Mr. French appealed from the decision of the Chair, and called for a stock vote.

Col. Cowan thought the delay in the organization in carrying the question to the Supreme Court would be a fatal delay to the interests of the Company. He called upon the old Board of Directors to meet at his o ffice for consultation and for this purpose moved that the meeting take a recess until 2 o'clock. He stated again that the contractors and the company must suffer by a delay of the reorganization, and that the road must cross the Pee Dee and reach that rich producing section beyond in time for this year's crop.

The vote being taken, the meeting agreed to a recess until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting was called to order at 2 p. m. by the Chairman, who stated the question to be the motion of Mr. French appealing from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. French withdrew his motion for an appeal and offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, a difference of opinion exists as to the effect of the act of the General Assembly, entitled "an act concerning the powers and duties of State officers",

Resolved, That if the above recited act be such an alteration of the charter of this Company as requires the acceptance of the stockholders, then we accept the same.

Col. Guion moved to lay this resolution on the table. Mr. French called for a stock vote.

While the ballot was progressing, Mr. French stated that during the recess the Directors on the part of the State, appointed by the Superintendent of Public Works, met and elected Gen. Alfred Dockery President of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, there being a quorum of the Board—seven—present.

Judge Person wanted to know if Billy Smith and his Directors had met and appointed their officers.

Several good humored jokes were passed.

Col Cowan arose and said that all this joking was out of place, when such serious questions were pending before the meeting. He thought that if either set of of Directors had taken advantage of the recess and retired and taken action while this meeting was progressing, they had been grossly disrespectful to this body.

Mr. French, as one of the Directors appointed by the Superintendent of Public Works, arose and disclaim d any intentional disrespect on the part of these Directors.

Mr. Dixon Ingram, of Anson, not being a stockholder, asked and obtained permission of the meeting to speak. He also disclaimed any intentional disrespect.

Gen. Dockery submitted a few remarks of the same tenor.

The vote on the motion to lay Mr. French's resolution on the table was carried by the following vote: Ayes, 10,470; nays, 4,153.

Hon. R. S. French moved that the meeting reconsider its action by which certain propositions were tabled at the morning session.

Mr. G. Z. French called for a stock vote, and spoke on the general proposition of the question.

Col. Guion moved that the gentleman be called to order; that he was making a speech which, by his own admission, he ought to have made at the last meeting on the acceptance of the amended charter.

The Chair decided that the effect of the proposed resolutions were not debatable on a motion to reconsider.

The motion to reconsider prevailed.

The Chair announced that the question before the meeting was Col. Guion's amendment to the resolutions of Mr. French.

Both sets of resolutions were then read—the resolutions of Mr. French recognizing the authority of the Superintendent of Public Works; and Col. Guion's amendment recognizing the authority of the Governor.

Mr. French arose to state the position of his friends and himself. It had been their intention from the first to further the interests of Wilmington and the Cape Fear region, and with this view he had labored for the passage of the bill in the Legislature.

Col. Cowan arose in explanation of the passage of the bill making the appropriation to the road and the action of himself and the Board of Directors in this particular. He also spoke upon the pending question, and favored, as a matter of safe policy, the recognition of the Directors appointed by the Governor, and would vote for Col. Guion's substitute.

A vote by stock was called for on the amendment.

Mr. Giles Leitch opposed the amendment.

Col. Guion spoke at considerable length in favor of its adoption

The vote being taken resulted as follows:—Ayes 10,200; nays 4,537. This emphatically recognizes the Directors appointed by the Governor.

[Immediately subsequent to the adjournment of the meeting, Colonel Steele, the Chairman, addressed an official note to the Directors appointed by the Governor, informing them of their recognition by the stockholders as the Directors appointed according to law.]

Mr. M. Cronly offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

That in consideration of the long and faithful services rendered this Company by the retiring members of the Board of Directors, viz: R. S. French, John A. McDonald, S. W. Cole, S. H. Walkup, A. G. Logan, John D. Taylor and J. M. Hutchinson, it is

Resolved, That the President of this Company issue to these gentlemen a free pass for themselves and families over our road for twelve months next ensuing.

Resolved further, That the Chairman and Secretaries of this meeting furnish each retiring member with a copy of the foregoing resolution.

On motion of Judge French the thanks of the meeting were returned to the Chairman and Secretaries.

On motion of Mr. French the meeting adjourned to the next regular annual meeting in October next.

DIRECTOR'S MEETING.

Subsequent to the adjournment of the meeting of the Stockholders, the new Board of Directors, consisting of the six elected by the Stockholders and the seven appointed by the Governor on behalf of the State, met in the office of Col. Cowan for the election of officers.

Dr. Wm. Sloan was elected President; B. S. Guion, General Superintendent; Calvin J. Cowles, Secretary and Treasurer of the Eastern Divison, and V. A. McBee, Secretary and Treasurer of the Western Division. The present remaining officers will continue in the discharge of their respective duties until further orders from the Board.

The next meeting of the Directors will be held in Charlotte in September next. In the meantime the work upon the road will progress as usual.

Letter from Commodore Maury.

"LEXINGTON, VA, July 10, 1869.

"G. W. GIFT, ESQ.:

DEAR SIR,—Your letter of the 5th reached me this morning too late, owing to our mail connections, for my reply to reach you in time for our meeting of the 13th.

"Chinese labor is much more intelligent, skilful, and effective than negro labor, and I consider the introduction of it, under proper regulations, would be highly beneficial to the south.

"After Jamaica, Trinidad is the largest of the British West India Islands, and that it did not pine and dwindle as Jamaica has done, is, I am assured by residents there, chiefly owing to the introduction of coolie labor.

"Kindly and properly treated, the Chinese are the most faithful creatures in the world. I have been in the country, and have paid some attention to their traits of character. As domestics and laborers, gardeners, and cultivators of the soil generally, they are not surpassed by any other people. From the first that arrive I should like to have a cook and two house servants. Please let me know how to proceed in order to procure good ones, and oblige

"Yours, truly,

"M. F. MAURY."

The Empress Eugenie of German Descent.

It is probably known to few readers that the Empress Eugenie has German blood in her veins. Gustave Rasch, a German tourist traveler, who generally manages to scrape up all the interesting and qiquant items of gossip in his wanderings, has lately been through Spain. In one of his letters to an Austrian paper he says:

"In Malaga, many years ago, there lived a poor German toy dealer, who had a very beautiful daughter, to whom the third son of Count Montijo, a wealthy Andalusian, began to make love. The toy dealer's beautiful daughter was as sensible as she was beautiful, however, and repelled the advances of the young count, saying, 'Without marriage, no love.' The young count was, however, really in love with the poor girl, and, in spite of the opposition of his father and his whole family, he married her. The old count was enraged at this, withdrew every income from his son, and the married life of the young couple was at first very gloomy. But the young countess had fortune; the two older brothers of her husband died, and the latter became the heir to the title and possessions of his rich father. The daughter of this poor German girl is the Empress of the French, the wife of Louis Napoleon."

Cotton Field destroyed by Lightning.

We find the annexed singular statement in the Columbus (Ga.) Inquirer of the 20th instant:

Mr. Jas. T. Holland told us yesterday that he thought until one of the late storms that he had suffered from "bad luck" all that could be required of him, but one more lick, and that from the most unexpected direction, fell on him a few days ago in the shape of lightning. He says about one-half an acre of his best cotton averaging nearly three feet high, was struck by lightning, and the cotton and every living thing of whatever kind were killed as dead as December. He says the earth itself seems so paralyzed by the stroke that it has lost all its vegetating forever. Mr. Holland's plantation is only a few miles west of the city, in Lee county, Alabama, and as singularly as the fact stated is, he is too well known for any one to question its truth. Lightning rods in cotton fields would look queer.

Archbishop McCloskey administered the rite of confirmation to four hundred persons in St. Stephen's church, New York, on Wednesday. Among the postulants were five colored women.

From the New York Herald, July 27.

What the Word Coolie Means.

Most Americans and Europeans, who are unacquainted with Chinese life, imagine that the word coolie embraces in its meaning all the population of the Chinese empire which is devoted to agriculture and the various departments of productive industry. This is an error. The word coolie is Bengali, and signifies laborer, and is not Chinese at all. It is used by the populations of the seaboard towns, who, for the most part, speak, in common with the foreign residents, whit is called "Pigeon English," to designate a particular class of employes. There are "coolie riggers," "coolie carpenters," "coolie deck hands," "house coolies," &c., but they form a separate class from the population around them. In like manner the word mandarin is generally supposed in this country and in England to be a Chinese term; but it is not. It is also Pigeon English, and is derived from the Portuguese word "mandar," to command. Being accepted by the foreigners of the seaboard as entirely satisfactory, the Chinese themselves, who take kindly to the absurdities and facilities of the "Pigeon English" for the transaction of business, have adopted it into their vocabulary. In like mannor many other words, common to both natives and foreigners in China, are misunderstood in the homes of the "outside barbarians," and being misunderstood, are of course misapplied. For instance the epithet "coolies," applied to emigrants from China to California, and fastened on these enterprising people in the Golden State, is a misnomer. Yet thousands believe that the Pacific States are being overrun by a different class of Chinese laborers from what they actually are. The Chinese, who labored so faithfully and well in the building of the Pacific railroad, and who form so important and valuable an element in the laboring population of the State of California are not coolies properly so-called, but emigrants from China seeking for higher remuneration and better means of subsistence than was afforded them in the central flowery land. Very many of them, it is true, enter into contracts with wealthy merchants of China, to do a specified amount of work and stay a certain length of time in the territory of Uncle Sam, and agree to terms understood and agreed upon before they leave the coast of China, just as coolies agree with coolie agents at Chinese sea ports; but they are entirely a different class of people. The majority are emigrants from China, who have voluntarily left the shores of the Celestial Empire, just as Irishmen have abandoned their mud cabins in Connaught or Munster to seek a wider field and a higher scale of remuneration in the teeming West; and like the Irish they pay their own way, and are "free and independent" from the start.

A Strange Incident of the Late War Brought to Light.

While our newly-appointed register of the land office here—Mr. Maxwell, colonel of the First Michigan cavalry during the war—was busily engaged in his office, a tall, military-looking gentleman walked in, whom he instantly recognized as Mr. Henry E. Lee, nephew of General Robert E. Lee, and colonel of the First Virginia cavalry during the war. The recognition was mutual, and called up bitter and painful reminiscences of events that occurred during the terrible conflict between the armies of the North and the Southern Confederacy.

It appears that during the war the First Virginia and First Michigan cavalry happened to be arrayed each against the other, and the feeling of animosity between the two regiments was as bitter as that entertained towards each other by two single persons who are deadly enemies. At the famous battle of Gettysburg the two regiments fought face to face, each learning to respect and hate the other for blows given and the courage displayed.

Between Colonels Maxwell and Lee, the leaders of the two regiments, the hate entertained by the respective members of each regiment seemed to concentrate, and when the contending armies were engaged on James river, the two colonels met face to face, and there swore to fight it out in a personal conflict. The resolve was no sooner formed than executed, and determined and deadly conflict immediately ensued, the two regiments for the time being mere spectators. The result was that Maxwell received a sword thrust in the groin, and Lee had his shoulder disabled.

Since that day up to yesterday we suppose that the two men have never met, and it may well be supposed the meeting was a strange one, and that singular feelings were evoked on the occasion. They both bear the ineffaceable marks of hard service. Colonel Maxwell has lost one leg and has sustained other serious physical injuries, while the left arm of Colonel Lee is disabled by the wound received in his conflict with Colonel Maxwell.—*Des., Utah, News.*

The Alleged Smuggled Sugars.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says:

"Professor Lorin Blodgett, U. S. appraiser at large, whose office is in Philadelphia, was sent for by Secretary Boutwell to examine samples of the sugars seized by revenue officials at St. Louis for being entered and sent from New Orleans without payment of duty. The first lot of samples which were forwarded to him at Philadelphia, proved to be all foreign sugars, but upon reaching here he found that many of the other lots, in fact about half the entire seizures, were of domestic production. At Mr. Blodgett's suggestion the Secretary has reserved his decision in the case until he shall take the samples to Philadelphia and inspect them in company with the other experts in his office."

Watering Place Notes

The White Mountains are largely visited this summer.

Fifty dollar parasols, with watches in the handles, are the latest agony at the watering places.

The mystery of the morning hats worn at watering place breakfasts is said to be the concealment of "crime" not yet ready to be seen of men.

Entire suits of fine white French flannel are much in vogue among young gentlemen at the seaside.

They call the Cubans "tropical sparrows" at Saratoga. One of them has just "broken the bank."

A vulgar and shoddy lady is detected immediately at the watering places by appearing at breakfast in a silk dress and diamonds.

Granville Montelle, the notorious outlaw, is said to be stealing horses near Dumfries, Prince William county, Va.

Anna Smith, aged nineteen, owns and works a farm of one hundred acres in Mills county, Iowa.

Of three hundred Presbyterian ministers in Canada, only nine are doctors of divinity.

A Scoundrel Punished by a Dog.

A Horrible Story of Crime.

The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle of Sunday last contains the following story, for the correctness of which it vouches in every particular:

In one of the mountain counties of Georgia there live two families, each before the war noted for its wealth and refinement.—Since the war the families (whom we shall call respectively R. and L.), though they had, like nearly every one else, lost everything by the conflict, still retained the high position in society which they had for so long a time filled. Mr. L. was a married man, fifty-five years of age, while Mr. R. is a young man, recently married to a very beautiful woman, between whom and a daughter of Mr. L., about the same age, there exists a very intimate friendship.—Some days ago Mr. R. was compelled to go to Atlanta on business, leaving his wife entirely alone in his house, as the only house servant, a cook, slept at the negro quarter, half a mile from the dwelling. Mrs. R., as she had been advised by her husband, went over to Mr. L.'s, and requested his daughter to spend the nights with her until her husband's return. This Miss L., after obtaining her mother's consent promised willingly. Having accomplished her purpose, and feeling very much relieved in mind, Mrs. R. returned home and spent the day performing the usual household duties. When the morning had passed away and the afternoon came, and then the sun set without bringing her friend, she felt no alarm, but thought that the latter had decided not to come until after tea, when her father, across the field which separated the two houses, would escort her.—Accordingly the evening meal was eaten, household affairs arranged and the cook dismissed for the night to her distant cabin at the "quarter."—About nine o'clock Mrs. R. began to feel a little uneasy, as Miss L. had not yet come, when a servant came up to the house and brought a note from her expected friend, stating that she would be unable to spend the night with her, as she had promised, for her father, from some cause or other, had positively refused to give his consent to the arrangement. After delivering the note the servant took his departure and the brave woman prepared to spend the night by herself. Feeling that she had a protector in a large and very fierce yard dog belonging to her husband, she took him into her bed-room, and, after securing the house, lay down and resigned herself to sleep.

About twelve o'clock she was awakened from her slumbers by a noise in the house and the angry growling of the dog, and discovered that the hall door had been forced and that some one was standing at her room door seeking an entrance. Speaking as loudly as her fright would let her, Mrs. R.—— asked, "Who is there?" A man's voice, which she did not recognize, replied by telling her to "open the door." Again she asked the same question, and again received the same reply, the stranger adding that if she refused he would break the d——d door down." During this dialogue the dog, still growling, crouched upon the floor as if ready to spring.—Thinking to intimidate this man, who sought her ruin, Mrs. R—— cried to him that if he forced the door she would shoot him. Laughing scornfully, the ruffian threw his weight against the light door, burst it open and entered the room—when, quick as thought, the savage dog sprang forward and fastened on his neck. The man, astonished at this sudden attack, attempted to kill the dog with a knife which he held in his hand, but unsuccessfully, and the powerful animal dragged him to the ground, still retaining his hold upon his throat. Stunned at first by this unlooked-for deliverance, the woman, in a few seconds, regained her presence of mind somewhat, ran screaming from the house, never stopping until she arrived at the place of the L.'s, where her cries soon aroused the family. Her tale was rapidly told, and the servants were preparing to go to the scene of danger, when suddenly Mr. L. was missed, and his wife, almost on the instant, as if struck by a sudden presentiment, screamed "Merciful God! it must be my husband!" With a cry of horror, the party set forth, and ran as fast to the house of Mrs. R. as the latter had run away from it a few minutes before.—Arrived there they found the man still on the floor, and the dog still grasping his throat. Beating him away from his prey, they found the suspicions of Mrs. L. but too correct; it was her husband—but the teeth of the dog had done their work, and he was dead.

It appears that he had returned to his home at five o'clock on the previous evening, and hearing of the departure of R., and the intention of his daughter to spend the night with the young wife, he positively refused to allow her to do so, assigning some frivolous cause for the refusal. That night he left home, saying that he was going to set up all night with a sick neighbor, who lived some miles distant. It is supposed that he concealed himself in the woods until midnight, and then, influenced by unholy lust, forced an entrance into the house of R., to violate the person of the wife of the latter. When the case became known the most intense excitement prevailed in the county, and had not Providence punished the criminal, he would probably have been hung to the nearest tree by the enraged populace.

A MURDERESS REPRIEVED.

Her Confession—A Young Girl Killed for Three Dollars and Twenty Cents.

Governor Bullock, of Georgia, reprieved Harriet Grier, alias Harriet Crittenden, a negress, who was condemned to be executed at Macon on Friday last, for the murder of Nancy Wright, a white girl, about seventeen years of age, near that city, on the 16th of March last. A reprieve was granted until August 20, that she "might have full opportunity for prayer and penitence." On Wednesday last, while anticipating a speedy death, she made the following confession:

My right name is Harriet Crittenden, and not Harriet Grier, as I am called in Macon. When a slave I belonged to Mr. Oliver Crittenden, at Americus, Georgia. My father is named Joy Crittenden. I came to Macon from Americus about three weeks before I committed the crime for which I die to-morrow. I met Nancy Wright on the streets the evening before the murder, and went home with her and stayed all night. She showed me some money that night which she had made by selling lightwood, but I did not intend at the time to steal it or kill her to get it.—The next morning, while Nancy was fixing about the house, I went to a grocery near by, and a black man who was at the counter taking a drink gave me something that made me drunk a little—I don't know whether it was beer or whiskey. I felt playful and funny after drinking it, and returned to Nancy's house. She asked me to go to the woods with her and help her to get lightwood, and we could make some money by it. We took the ax and started off. Nancy cut her some wood first, and came to where I had a little pile of lightwood and sat down upon it, telling me to take the ax and cut some, as she was tired.

When she sat down she handed me the ax, and as I threw it upon my shoulder the thought struck me that I could kill Nancy so easy and get the money she had, and before I knew it hardly, I struck her on the head with the edge of the ax and she slowly fell forward on her face. I struck her twice more, and while she was struggling I took the money from her pocket and ran towards town. Soon after killing Nancy I saw her brother, who called me and asked where his sister was. I told him I had left her down yonder, and when I got on this side of the railroad I ran as fast as I could to keep him from finding me. After getting where nobody could see me I counted the money over. There were $3 20. I then came down in town and bought some toys, cakes and candy.—I killed Nancy on Tuesday, but did not change my clothing until Thursday morning. I went from one place to another, not thinking much of what I had done; did not know the police were after me until I was arrested. Don't know what made me kill Nancy, unless it was whiskey and the devil. I never committed a crime before. I know the murder was a mighty bad crime, the worst I could commit, but I did not think of it at the time. When Judge Cole passed sentence on me I was much frightened and felt like I was choking. I could not pray or sleep when I returned to jail, but the good people came and prayed for me, and learned me how to pray to God for forgiveness, and I feel now that he has forgiven me, and that I will go to Heaven. I have no fears of death, have seen people hung and know what is to be done, but I am not afraid. If I could speak to all of my race I would tell them never to touch whiskey; and never do wrong; to think over a bad act before they commit it. If I had only stopped to think I never would have killed Nancy.

The Ball in Honor of President Grant.

The New York Tribune has the following dispatch:

LONG BRANCH, July 26.

The ball to-night at the Stetson House in honor of General Grant was a brilliant affair, despite the heavy southwest storm that confined the affair within the Stetson House and hotels adjoining. The most distinguished company ever gathered at the Branch welcomed the President to the ball-room at ten, to the music of "Hail to the Chief." His Excellency advanced with his wife, who was also ushered in by Mr. Seligman, chairman of the committee of reception. General Sherman and daughter followed, and next to them was General

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1869.

To Our Patrons.

We are now forwarding our subscription bills to the patrons of the JOURNAL, and we hope to receive favorable responses.

We are requested by Mr. Robert N. Bloodworth to say that if the name of Robert Bloodworth, published as a member of the Radical County Executive Committee was intended for him, that it was without his knowledge or consent. He is not a member of such Committee,

The Plow Boy.

We have received the first number of *The Plow Boy*, published under the auspices of the Catawba Valley Land Company, at Charlotte. This Company has a large amount of real estate which they propose to sell on the distribution plan. We suppose it is the object of the present publication to get the inducements held out by the Company before the public.

Col. S. D. Pool.

This gentleman, so long connected with the North Carolina press, has disposed of his interest in the Newbern *Journal of Commerce* to his sons, and removed to Norfolk. Col. POOL has endeared himself to the good people of the State by the dignity, ability and sterling integrity with which he has battled for their rights and welfare during the most trying and eventful period of their history. We wish him most unbounded success in his new home and his new enterprise.

The Southwest Looking Up.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* has advices from the cotton region of the Southwest, which report the bottom lands improving in price, in expectation of the arrival of Chinese labor. A real estate agent in Mississippi writes that the price of plantations along the river has advanced from twenty-five to fifty per cent. within the past few months. Similar information comes from several points in Louisiana. The cotton crop in these two States promises very well, and the planters are intending to invest their surplus in the purchase of more alluvial lands, to be ready for the Chinese immigration which, it is thought, will be under fair headway by the next season. In Louisiana it is proposed to set a large force of Chinese at work, as soon as they can be obtained, upon the rebuilding of the levees—which are now in a sadly dilapidated condition. The levees of Mississippi are fortunately in a much better state. They have been finished to the extent of two hundred and fifteen miles, and but ten more await completion. To do the remaining work it is proposed to raise three hundred thousand dollars by a tax of one cent per pound on the new cotton crop, and also by a small land tax. We are happy to record these evidences of enterprise and renewed hope in the Southwest.

The Florida Injunction.

The Florida papers of late have so teemed with the names and rascalities of Swepson, Littlefield & Co., that we would suppose we had shipped a precious load of scoundrels to afflict that little State. (And just here, in view of the villanies attempted to be perpetrated by Littlefield upon the people of Florida, Senator Abbott might well improve one of the frequent opportunities in which he appears before the negroes of New Hanover, to explain his connection with Littlefield in their joint trip to Tallahassee immediately before the latter was detected in his swindling operation).

Any way, Swepson and Littlefield are about to be brought up in their headlong course. Many of our readers will recognize in the name of one of the complainants in the following writ of injunction, Col. Jos. JOHN WILLIAMS, a native North Carolinian, the step-son of the late Judge Badger, and a gentleman of distinction in his adopted State.

It is but just to say that a *rumor* prevailed in Tallahassee on the 27th ult., based upon letters said to have been received, to the effect that Mr. Swepson has declared that, if the reports of the fraud in the railroad bill are true, he will have nothing to do with it. If this be true the alteration of the act was a gratuitous villainy and private speculation of Littlefield. What a precious scoundrel he seems to be.

The charge upon which this injunction is founded is, that Littlefield mutilated an act of the Legislature after its passage, in order to secure the bonds of the State without proper security on the part of himself and confederates. The following is the writ referred to :

Circuit Court of the Second Judicial Circuit of Florida, for Leon County—In Chancery :
George W. Scott and Joseph John Williams, Complainants, vs. Harrison Reed, Governor, and S. B. Conover, Treasurer, of the State of Florida, and George W. Swepson, Milton S. Littlefield, John P. Sanderson, J. L. Requa and William H. Hunt, Defendants.—Bill to enjoin the issue of Florida State Bonds under a pretended act of the Legislature of Florida, entitled "An Act to Perfect the Public Works of the State."

It appearing by affidavit filed in this case, that George W. Swepson, Milton S. Littlefield, John P. Sanderson, J. L. Requa and William H. Hunt, reside out of the Second Judical District of Florida, that is to say, that the said Swepson and Littlefield reside out of said State, but within the United States, and that said Sanderson, Requa and Hunt reside out of said Circuit but within said State : *It is ordered*, That said Defendants and every one of them who are non-residents of said Judical Circuit, do appear and answer to the bill herein filed, to-wit : the said Sanderson, Requa and Hunt within two months, and the said Swepson and Littlefield within four months, from the time of the first publication of this order, otherwise the Complainants' bill shall be taken *pro confesso* against the Defendants not appearing and answering as aforesaid ; and that a copy of this order be published in the Weekly Floridian, a newspaper printed and published in Tallahassee, once a week for four months.

Ordered at Chambers this 14th of July, A. D., 1869.

P. W. WHITE,
Judge of 2d Judicial Circuit of Florida.

STATE OF FLORIDA, }
LEON COUNTY. }

I, Charles H. Edwards, Clerk of the Circuit Court, in and for the County and State aforesaid do hereby certify that the above is a true copy from the original copy now on file in my office.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set [L. S.] my hand and official seal of said Court, this 14th day of July, A. D., 1869.

C. H. EDWARDS, Clerk.
R. B. HILTON, T. W. BREVARD, Jr., } Solicitors for Complainants.

A clergyman has recovered $26,000 for an accident on an English railway.

Mobs and Mob Law.

There has been no more orderly and law-abiding people in the United States than those in this immediate locality.—There was indeed a disposition to violence and lawlessness in which our colored people had been led by bad and designing men, but this being checked by decided and timely steps on the part of white citizens, we have had little to complain of.—There is a tendency to idleness which leads to crime of a greater or lesser degree, but we hope to see this source of evil gradually rooted out.

We attribute this condition of affairs to the healthy influences of good citizens, white and black, nor are we unwilling to give the officers of the law due credit. There has been a determination to check every tendency to lawlessness, and we have passed through most exciting and trying scenes without serious trouble or difficulty. Even the present county canvass, more bitter than any we ever witnessed, although confined exclusively to different wings of the same party, has yet been without farther harm than a free use of harsh epithets and violent words. And we can hardly blame the blacks when a United States Senator sets them the example.

We read of the lawless spirit in other portions of the State, and indeed throughout the whole country, and we have much reason to congratulate ourselves. We feel that it is owing to the influence of good men, and their refusal to prostitute principles and social distinctions to political and mercenary purposes.

We have been led into these thoughts by reading the following article from the Raleigh *Sentinel* in regard to a series of outrages perpetrated in the quiet town of Pittsboro'. The *Sentinel* says :

The *Standard* of this morning gives an account of the release of Dorset Davis, confined in the Pittsboro' jail for violation of the revenue law, by an armed mob, on Saturday night last. The *Standard* draws it very mild, and is not half so indignant as it usually is in announcing such acts of lawlessness. Perhaps this is referable to certain facts antecedent to, and connected with, the affair, which we proceed to give.

In the first place, the act was according to precedent set in that County by the U. L. A's and the H. O. A's.

Last September or October, in open daylight, during a rain storm, a company of negro leaguers of Chatham County broke open the jail in Pittsboro' and released some seven or eight prisoners, all colored, among them one or two under a charge of murder.

During the last Fall term of Chatham Superior Court, two white men, both members of the League and H. O. A's, were convicted of hog-stealing and sentenced by Judge Tourgee to a short (and, as many thought, inadequate) term of imprisonment. On Sunday evening, while the church bells were ringing, and within fifty yards of where Judge Tourgee was staying, the Leagues released these two convicts, together with several other prisoners, (two of them confined on a charge of burglary), by ascending to an upper window of the jail on a ladder, and with axes and poles opening the doors of the cells in which the prisoners were confined.

About a month ago, two convicted murderers, John Smith and Nero Davis, both colored, and another colored prisoner, having been furnished tools from without, had nearly affected their escape from the jail, there being only one screw of the last lock to be removed, when Dorset Davis, who was in one of the lower rooms, gave the alarm, and they were secured and returned to their cells. They have since declared that, if they can get at Dorset Davis, they will kill him for giving the alarm, and the authorities of the county have since been very cautious not to let any one approach the convicts to give them the means again of effecting their escape.

With regard to the release of Davis, last Saturday night, there are two solutions.—Davis is a Radical and is thought to be a member of the league, and it is conjectured that the mob who released him consisted of his brother leaguers who came to help him in "his time of great need."

The other solution is that Davis' friends forcibly released him to prevent his being murdered by the prisoner whose escape he had been instrumental in preventing, as they had sworn to take his life if they could again get down to his cell, which former occurrences warranted his friends in concluding they might be enabled to do.

There is one more remotely probable solution, and that is that the mob intended to release the negro murderers, but failed on account of the additional precaution that had been taken in increasing their irons, and that Davis escaped while they were making the effort ; and that, finding they could not easily release the prisoners, and fearing detection if they tarried, they locked the jail and left.

From the facts given above, all of which are well known and can be fully substantiated, it is very clear who, or what class, of persons, are chargeable with the lawlessness manifesting itself in that part of the State.

JURISDICTION OF JUSTICES—JUDGE OF THE SPECIAL COURT.—We append the following decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Mary McLaurin, from this county, which we are kindly permitted to copy by Judge Cantwell. It will be seen that it is decided that in cases of larceny Justices of the Peace have no jurisdiction. Heretofore it was only by a very strong inference of what the law meant that they have been able to try these cases.

It will be seen also that the Judge of the Special Court has no right to issue a writ of *habeas corpus* in a case beyond the jurisdiction of his Court, which extends not to cases of larceny. The defendant mistook her remedy in not applying to a Judge of the Superior Court for the proper writ.

The decision is as follows :

NORTH CAROLINA SUPREME COURT—JUNE TERM, '69

Mary McLaurin, *Ex parte*. } 78, N. Hanover Special Court. Opinion.

DICK, J.—A Justice of the Peace has no jurisdiction to try a person charged with the offense of larceny. State vs. Jarvis, at this term.

The defendant was, therefore, improperly convicted, and imprisoned, but she has mistaken her remedy. She ought to haae appealled to the Superior Court, from the Judgment of the Justice; or have applied to a Judge of the Superior Court, or a Justice of the Supreme Court, for a writ of *habeas corpus*, as they have general jurisdiction in all cases of unlawful imprisonment.—Act of 6th April, 1869.

The jurisdiction of the Special Court of Wilmington is limited to the trial of misdemeanors committed within the corporate limits of said city.—*City of Wilmington vs. Davis*, at this term. The power of the Judge of said Special Court to issue writs of *habeas corpus*, conferred by Act of 1868 chap. 12, sec. 17, is confined to criminal cases within his jurisdiction, and cannot be extended by implication to cases which he cannot hear and determine. He has no jurisdiction in cases of larceny. State vs. Haughton, at this term.—His Honor therefore had no power to issue the writ of *habeas corpus* in this case, and the proceedings are dismissed.

A true copy—
Teste, W. H. BAGLEY, Clerk.
Per Johnston Jones, D. C.

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.

We cannot say that we envy the self-satisfactory manner in which our Charlotte exchanges chuckle over the result of the reorganization of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, nor can we altogether approve of the sectional bias which some of them attempt to give to it. Everybody is more or less selfish, and in their triumph, even at great sacrifice, we suppose they should be entirely welcome to the satisfaction and the advantage which it affords. So far as it is a sectional matter, they owe their triumph to the favor of Governor Holden and his implacable hatred to our section of the State, and not, as we honestly believe, to what is for the best welfare of the road.

If our Charlotte friends had confined themselves to harmless expressions of joy over the result, we would have nothing to say, but intoxicated at their triumph, their insinuations, more than than their outspoken expressions, are, to say the least, calculated to offend.

The old charge which we have so often repeated, that the road west of Charlotte has been neglected by the former officers, is repeated more or less directly by all. The present insinuations are that it has been the fault of Colonel COWAN that the western end of the road has not been pushed forward. From these insinuations no one is better prepared or more willing to defend that gentleman than Mr. GUION, who has heretofore had charge of the Western Division as Superintendent, and has now been promoted to the General Superintendency of the entire road. An examination of the Reports of this Company will show that all has been done for that end of the line which the Board of Directors could do. It has received its full share of the proceeds from the sale of bonds, and also *cash has been sent from this end of the line to assist the other*. The true cause of the mistake which the western friends of the Road have made is to be found in the fact that the eastern end of the road has been making from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars *per annum*, while the other end was not paying its expenses. We do not desire, in making this statement, to detract from the compliment paid to Mr. GUION. We believe he has devoted to his work the full measure of efficiency and energy ; but it could not be expected that a short piece of railroad, like that which he had charge of, could possibly pay its way in our sparsely settled country.

We must deny that there was any struggle between Wilmington and Charlotte as stated by our friend of the *Times*. To be sure the extracts which we copied from the *Democrat* and *Observer* in advance of the election of Dr. Sloan as President showed a disposition on their part to make it a sectional question, and announced in advance the removal of headquarters, shops, &c., to Charlotte. This, in addition to the unaccountable prejudice of Governor Holden to our entire section of the State, as evidenced in his appointment of Directors, gave, indeed, some color to the idea, which we now have authoritatively from our Charlotte cotemporaries. We had no such feelings in the matter, for if it had gone off on that question, Dr. Sloan and his Directors would never have been recognized as such until they had established their claims before a legal tribunal. The conflict here was between the Governor and the Superintendent of Public Works. The majority of Stockholders most assuredly believed that the power of making the appointments is vested in the Superintendent of Public Works, but their vote was determined by the conviction that they were not competent to decide, and had no right to decide, a purely legal question, but that it was a question for the Courts only. In the meantime they believed that the Directors appointed by the Governor were *de facto* the representatives of the State, and that they were bound so to recognize them. Not one single word was said in the whole discussion concerning the interests of either Charlotte or Wilmington, and but for the efforts of a Wilmington man there is no question of the fact that the Directors appointed by the Governor and the Directors appointed by the Superintendent of Public Works would have all been rejected, and the meeting would have adjourned to await the action of the Courts. The intimation by the *Democrat* that the Stockholders were frightened into an acknowledgment of the authority of the Governor by the silly bravado of Major Smith in announcing that the Directors appointed by the Governor would meet, without regard to the action of the Convention, and proceed to elect officers, is unworthy of the editor of that paper and of the grave subject under discussion.

In regard to the vote for President in the subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors we are not advised. *Our Directors here never know on the streets what happens at the Board.* We do know that all the Directors elected by the Stockholders are strong personal and official friends of Colonel COWAN, and that they have great confidence in him. This must be so, for they have always cheerfully and heartily sustained his course as President. If the vote was cast as published, we suppose that some of the Directors were influenced by the same high and honorable motives which influenced their action as Stockholders. They knew it was a fixed fact that Dr. SLOAN was to be President of the Company, and they did not care to consume their time, or to create ill-feeling between the members of the Board by unnecessary and merely factious opposition. As Colonel COWAN and Colonel H. W. GUION said in the meeting, when they accepted the amended charter, they knew what was to be the result of it, and, without dodging, they were willing to abide by their contract.

We do trust that the future history of this Road will not be a record of a struggle between sections. This would be more unfortunate for its welfare than the political uses to which it will be put. Our people certainly should not be led into hostility through the evil influences of Governor Holden. His prejudices to us have overshadowed his regard for his party in this section. If he could get up an injurious conflict between Wilmington and Charlotte his fiendish objects would be accomplished. But our sympathies and interests cannot be brought into conflict except through prejudices as blind as they would be disastrous. We are and must remain friends. Connected, as we hope we soon will be commercially, by bonds of iron, we trust our union of "hearts and hands" will be even stronger and more lasting.

LARGE COTTON PLANT.—A friend informs us of the existence of a large and most productive cotton plant on the plantation of Capt J. C. McMillan at Teachey's Depot, Duplin county. This plant has fully 179 blossoms, bolls and forms—of which 79 are full grown blossoms. This is by far ahead of any stalk we have yet heard of m in the State.

The undersigned will commence in a few days the publication of a new daily paper in the city of Norfolk, Va. It will be political and commercial in character, devoted to the best interests of the South, and especially to the development of the resources of Virginia and North Carolina, and to the increase of the commercial importance of Norfolk.

The first issue, without some unforeseen delay should occur, will appear Monday, the 16th of August. My editorial brethren of North Carolina and Virginia will confer a favor by giving notice of this new enterprise, and by entering upon their exchange list, at once, the *Norfolk Evening Herald*.

S. D. POOL.

Education by the "Friends" in the South.

The New York Observer publishes the following extract from a letter recently addressed to a gentleman residing in the South, and which gives a cheering account of the progress of the enterprise established by the "Friends" of Baltimore for white education in North Carolina, the Philadelphia Friends having the colored children in very much the same districts. There has been much practical wisdom as well as benevolence exhibited by the "Friends" of Baltimore in their humane efforts in the field of Southern educational labor :

BALTIMORE, July 5, 1869.

My Dear Friend :—Thine of the 2d instant is received, and it gives me pleasure to furnish "information in the conduct of our schools in North Carolina, and their success."

At the close of the war, in 1865, "Friends" organized an association in Baltimore on behalf of our church at large, for the education of our children in North Carolina, about 1,300 between the ages of five and eighteen. We opened with twelve schools and 600 pupils. The people generally, however, took such interest in the work that we soon made it a regular system of education, which now embraces a Normal school, 42 primary schools, with 3,000 pupils ; a Normal Sabbath school, about 50 Sabbath schools, and nearly 4,000 pupils ; over this department we have a superintendent of education.

Our industrial department embraces a model farm, an agricultural implement and seed depot, eighteen agricultural clubs, and 450 subscribers to agricultural papers ; all under the care of another superintendent, who is the farmer and lecturer. He has solved the grass question, for in 1867 he imported and sold at cost 500 pounds of clover seed ; in 1868, 5,000 pounds, and in 1869, 19,880 pounds. Both superintendents reside near High Point, Guilford county, but our work is scattered through eleven counties, and reaches from the Atlantic to the mountains. The main features are thoroughness combined with simplicity and cheapness—the moral support of all classes—every Friend's child in the State being well educated. The other 1,700 children are neighbors, without regard to creed or politics. The schools are half self-sustaining, and are aided by a judicious committee in each neighborhood ; fifty-two of the fifty-eight teachers are natives of Carolina, and it is a *home* work as far as possible. The main feature, however, is the normal ; during each summer vacation of two months, for four years past, we have boarded the teachers and advanced scholars at a central point, and trained them thoroughly in every department of education. The result has been a concert of action, sympathy, acquaintance—in fact, the strength of our work is in this devoted band of young teachers. All of them I believe to be earnest Christians. We have adopted the same plan to improve our Sabbath schools. In the spring we collect the superintendents and teachers for a week at several points, and drill them for their special work. We held four such normals the past spring. I attended one at Snow Camp, Alamance county, at which, for two days, six hundred adults were present, including Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists and Friends.—The South presents a glorious field for religious and educational labor. The children are very attractive, their minds bright, and behavior unexceptionable. In four years we have never had a difficulty with parents, children or neighbors. Work of this kind should be sustained upon a moral and religious basis only, and the result will be hearty co-operation on the part of all.

We have whites exclusively under our care, but our Philadelphia Friends have the colored children in very much the same districts, and their mission work is nearly as large and quite as successful and interesting.

Including a large outlay for physical relief in 1865, and aid to the boarding school and agricultural department, our expenditure has been nearly $100,000. After this year we expect to make the work self-sustaining.

The Quickest Trip on Record.

The Cunard steamship Russia, on her last outward trip from New York to Liverpool, is claimed to have made the fastest time on record, viz : 8 days 4 hours and 45 mintes. In this trip she beat the Scotia, who had made the fastest time on record, either way, by two hours and a half, that steamer having made the run in 8 days 7 hours and 15 minutes. A vote of thanks and a handsome testimonial were presented to Capt. Lott by the passengers on his arrival at Liverpool.

Two boxes of bees passed through Cleveland in the mail last week.

Duel Between Convicts at the Auburn State Prison.

From the Auburn (N. Y.) Evening Advertiser, July 30.

An "affair of honor," resulting from a standing quarrel, managed strictly in accordance with the code, came off between two "State's men" at the prison immediately after breakfast Friday morning, with all the accessories of seconds and bloodletting. The principals were Mr. Deming, Esq., K. C., (kitchen cook) and the Honorable Mr. Gibson, waiter in the collar shop. Deming being the challenger, Gibson had the right to choice of weapons, and being incapaciated by reason of heart disease from using fists, declared for swords or knives. The swords not being furnished by the State, knives were accepted, and by their arbitrament the arbitrators were to stand or fall. Preliminaries arranged, the Bladensburg of the encounter was located in the ice house, to which Deming repaired, armed with his professional weapon, a keen-edged Damascene bread-knife, Gibson rendezvousing at the spot with a trusty shoe knife from his collar shop. With undaunted mien and chivalrous bearing the doughty knights of the stripe proceeded with their professional tools to mortal combat, their attendant esquires at hand and eager for the fray.

As they met, Deming with his bread knife sliced his opponent's skull with a ten-inch cut of the scalp, receiving in return a scientific leather cut from the square-ended shoe knife, which inflicted a flesh wound from the side around to the stomach, some three inches deep and ten inches long, touching up the ribs and developing sanguiniously. At this stage of the affair a professional from the meat cellar rushed in with his beef-cutting implement, or battle-axe, to the relief of his principal, when the further progress of the duel was obstructed by a descent of the "police," and the wounded men were turned over to the surgeon. We are informed that there are no hopes of a fatal termination of the casualties.

Southern Reconstruction,

The Dent Movement in Mississippi—President Grant and the Radicals.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1869.

The *status* of the President in respect to the new party movement is not definitely settled, notwithstanding the positive assertion of the Radical press. He is fully committed in writing to the Walker party in Virginia. I have no doubt, however, he has permitted the members of his Cabinet to pursue what course each may see proper to make out for himself individually. The best evidence that the Cabinet is not a unit upon this all-important point is that the Secretaries of State, War, and Interior, cannot be prevailed upon to endorse the renegade Stokes.

General Dent's father, I learn, goes a little beyond the platform of the Mississippi "Republican Conservatives." The General himself significantly approves of the latitude granted by the President to the extremists, and it is hinted that the Bourbon men *have been furnished rope with a design*. No one here believes that General Grant is inimical to the election of his brother-in-law to the Governorship of Mississippi. The latter's success is beyond peradventure, as is also that of Senter in Tennessee.

A deep incentive is therefore attributed to our excellent Chief Magistrate. By committing the extremists to the prescriptive dogmas of Butler and the carpet-baggers, and planting *himself* firmly upon the liberal ideas of his father-in-law and brother-in-law in Mississippi, and recognizing the plan of the "Conservatives" in Virginia, he will be enabled to subject to ignominious defeat all the tricksters who threaten his Administration with disaster in the future. It is a splendid *finesse*, and worthy a Talleyrand in his palmiest days. Greeley sees where all this will end, and has laid an anchor to windward.

General Grant has been much underrated as a politician. Boutwell was put upon him *against his will*, under a threat of rejecting other nominations. The dismissal of the impudent financial minister now would merely anticipate events, without demolishing the Yankee wire-pullers who intruded him upon an assumed unsophisticated soldier! A wedge is now being driven through the very heart of the party and the adroit director of the process does it in a manner that forces encomiums from the very men who have the greatest reason to deplore the catastrophe. Is blood thicker than water.

The President left town abruptly.—While here he was uncommonly taciturn. Nothing of importance was even mooted in Cabinet council. Virginia politicians interested in the late movement give ominous nods of congratulation. Judge Sharkey is mightily pleased, and altogether the millenium seems to be nigh.

In a very few weeks (it may be days) political news of a more decided character may be expected. At this moment everything is remarkably dull.—Special Correspondence Baltimore *Gazette*.

Josh Billings' Papers.

Councilling with fear iz the way cowards are made ; councilling with hope iz the way heroes are made ; councilling with faith iz the way Christians are made.

The most dangerous characters in the world are those who live in the suburbs of virtew—they are rotten ice.

Lazyness is a good deal like money—the more a man has of it the more he seems to want.

There iz no such thing as inheriting virtew ; money and titles and fever sores can be inherited.

Life iz like a mountain—after climbing up one side, and sliding down the other side, we put up the sled.

When a man proves a literary failure he generally sets up for critick, and like the fox in the fable, who had lost all his brush in a trap, kan't see a nice long tail without hankering to bob it.

The devil owes most of his success to the fact that he iz alwuz on hand.

There iz many who are kut out for smart men, but won't pay for making up.

How many people there iz whose souls lay in them like the pith of a goose quill.

For the Boys,

There is a boy of 15 years of age in Blackhawk county, Iowa, whose father died three years ago, leaving his widow and son an eighty acre farm burdened with a $1,000 mortgage. He has taken sole charge of the farm, paid off the mortgage, purchased a harvester, a sulky, plough, a wagon and a set of harness, besides an $80 sewing machine for his mother, and is now out of debt. He is a member of the Cedar Valley Agricultural Society, and attends school three months each winter.

A Smart Child.

A good story comes from Rome. In preparation for the Œcumenical Council the Pope ordered from his architect certain embelishments, the plan for which was brought for his inspection by that gentleman's little boy. Charmed by the plan, the Pope opened a drawer full of gold and said to the child, "Take a handful of gold as a reward for the beauty of your father's work." "Holy Father," replied the child, "take it out for me ; your hand is bigger than mine." Pius IX could not help smiling, and obeyed the child,

For the Journal.

"J. C. Abbott, U. S. S., N. C."

Two New Hampshire gentlemen were recently traveling between Washington and Richmond, and seeing on a trunk, "J. C. Abbott, U. S. S., N. C.," Billingsly called out to his companion—

"I say, Wofford, you suppose this is our Jo. Abbott, of New Hampshire ?"

"O, yes."

"What does this "U. S. S., N. C." mean ?"

"Why, he claims to be United States Senator from some of the bed-ridden States of the South, but from which I don't know, and it matters little, for *he can represent* none of them. Though despoiled of their property by the war, they are high-toned, honorable, just, reliable and brave ; and what character, or part of this character can he represent ?"

"But what does the N. C. stand for ?"

"No Solomon beyond a question."

A North Carolinian who overheard the conversation joined in.

"Why, gentlemen, N. C. stands for North Carolina." "Jo. C. Abbott, United States Senator from North Carolina." "He not only claims to represent North Carolina politically in the Senate, but has recently been elected President of the Wilmington Water Works Company."

"Water Works Company—what does he know of water works ? What are his qualifications ?"

"His friends say he is well adapted and has a peculiar genius for this business.—You see he got into a fuss or scrimmage with Sprague, of Rhode Island, and in the controversy Big Fraid got unaccountably alarmed at Little Fraid. Little Fraid said Big Fraid was a puppy dog and proved it—and succeeded in getting him into a big scare, and it is known all over the world that if you frighten a puppy *dorg* badly, he immediately goes into the Water Works business."

A general burst of laughter followed this explanation and ended the conversation.

AN EYE WITNESS.

Radical Discussion at Leesburg.

Dear Journal:—Last Saturday the quaint little town of Leesburg was honored by a visit from six or seven of your townsmen who repaired hither for the purpose of setting forth the claims of their respective favorites in the approaching election. As we were somewhat infected by a thirst to quaff at the fountain of political enlightenment we made our advent in time to witness the theatrical scenes and performances enacted, in comparison to which the dramatic scenes of the great Roman Empire would be considered no contest. The order of the day was as follows : In the Chair, R. W. Harris, Esq. The first speaker Mr. Joseph A. Dupong, a gentleman from the State of Maine, and of decided carpet-bag proclivities who wielded a vigorous tongue and fist in favor of Eagles. His gesticulations, manipulations, &c., succeeded admirably—in upsetting a pitcher of cold water on our friend *Rete* who manifested a horrid disapprobation of so unceremonious a baptism. After Mr. D.'s part of the performance was ended, the Hon. Mr. Price, Mr. Larkin's better-half came from behind the scenes and literally demolished his antagonist with tones of stentorian thunder. Next came Mabson, "Tall and Slender Straight and thin," presenting the ghostly appearance of the sage philosopher and statesman and with a voice of solemn admonition proceeded to harangue his sable audience.—This feeble *individual* of favored Africa, made terrific efforts to overthrow the arguments of his opponent Price.—He was responded to by Wingate, a *gemmen* of similar *de scent*, who came forward with sparkling animation—buoyed up by a sense of right together with a due amount of *rot-gut*, technically speaking. He exposed quite an amount of rottenness in "Denmark," to the extreme disgust of his enemies and the astonishment of his colored hearers, who never imagined that there could be so much corruption in the G. A. R. During his oratorical demonstration he was interrupted by Mabson, who gave him the benefit of his opinions to the effect that he lied. Some confusion reigned—two or three speakers on the floor at once will confuse any audience. Next came Arnold the invincible ; the lion of the tribes of the *unknown*. He it was who expatiated with a warmth equal to the July sun, dwelling chiefly on his own merits and abusing that of others, he ranted and raved until he made the blood boil in the veins of those he stigmatized—more confusion—more hard names ; spectators look for a window whereby to escape the rising wrath. Mabson, Price, Wingate, Galloway, and others on the floor at once, all speaking at the top of their voices, which was fortunate, as each one was unable to hear the vile imprecations hurled at the other. They so confused the thinking apparatus of Commissioner Garris that we thought he would bolt from the scene.—The few whites present electrified, petrified, and we thought satisfied to let "dog eat dog," but at length the scene arrived at that eminence that the township magistrate, Dr. Murphy, felt constrained to interfere and restore order.

Last but not least came the Senator from New Hanover, who dwelt *multifariously* on his own excellencies, and no doubt believes that he paved the way successfully to a seat in the next General Assembly.—During the discussion all kinds of epithets, abusive language, and "cuss words" generally were used, and we were certainly of the opinion that it was truly a political contest. We hardly think the honest yeomanry of Union Township will be able to discriminate between a lark and an eagle.

Yours, &c.,

SPECTATOR.

The Crops in the West and Northwest.

The Cincinnati Price Current of Wednesday, says :

"The wheat, oat, and barley crops have been secured in the entire valley of the Ohio, in excellent condition, and the result has been highly satisfactory. Hay has been injured some, while being harvested, by the heavy rains, but not seriously. The crop is good. Corn is doing very well in the Ohio valley, the growth being very rapid ; but in that part of this State bordering on the lakes, and in northern Illinois, it is in a bad condition and cannot be more than a moderate crop, owing to the unusual amount of rain which has fallen, and the cold, backward spring. The spring wheat in the Northwest is in bad condition, and doubtless will be badly damaged, as rain has fallen at intervals in that region of country during the past week. Flour and grain are generally higher, and there has been a pressing demand for new wheat, from the lake towns and from the East, far in excess of the supply, and at steadily advancing prices. Corn has been very scarce and prices have largely advanced."

From the Norfolk Virginian.

Kate Stuart.

A Miss Lewis, of Massachusetts, we believe, has recently achieved great and merited distinction by rescuing some unfortunate person from a watery grave ; and the papers have generally paid their homage to her heroic action. Nor is this all. Our Northern brethren, being of practical turn of mind, have made her the recipient of many substantial tokens of appreciation in the shape of greenbacks, and jewels of gold and jewels of silver, so that her heroic action has been rewarded by praise and presents.

This was all very well. She deserved both, and we give her our applause very heartily ; but at the same time there is a maiden in North Carolina who disputes the palm with her. Who is she ? You never heard her name. Of course not, for she happened to be born on the wrong side of the Potomac. We answer our own question, and say that the heroine of whom we speak, is Miss Kate Stuart, of Smithville.

The other day she rescued a daughter of Captain Hunter, of the steamer Fairbanks, from drowning, by plunging in boldly and bringing her to land at the peril of her own life, and we put the case on record that her noble action may not go altogether unremembered.

That she is thoroughly deserving our praise is shown by such facts as these, that when the yellow fever and small-pox prevailed in epidemic form at Smithville, she devoted herself like an second Florence Nightingale to the work of nursing the sick, while, after the disaster at Fisher, she devoted every moment to the consolation of our dying and the care of our wounded soldiers. To show, in short, how entirely unselfish this heroic woman was, we quote the Raleigh Sentinel as our authority for the statement that when our prisoners were removed to the North she gave them the "last gold dollar that she had in the world." To such a woman words of praise are nothing. She has a still, small voice in her own bosom which speaks to her in tones of approval which are sweeter than all the fine phrases which Humane Societies could utter : and she feels in her heart that she has laid up treasure in heaven by her modest and unobtrusive imitation of that Master whose life she has taken as her guide. Let the name of Kate Stuart be numbered among those who have been ornaments to their sex and country !

Meeting of the Federal and Confederate Generals at the Gettysburg Springs.

The following circular letter has been sent to the Federal and Confederate Generals, in pursuance of the resolutions some time since adopted by the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association—one form of letter was addressed to all :

GETTYSBURG, July 29, 1869.

General—The Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, organized soon after the battle, since incorporated, and holding in absolute tenure the more important portions of the battlegrounds, being memorial and historical in its purpose and character, has unanimously adopted resolutions which accompany this letter (already published), determining to proceed to indicate the field with enduring memorials constructed of the granite from its hills, and thus to permanently mark out the positions and movements of the armies, corps, divisions and important commands in the battle.

Its object is to perpetuate the history of the battle in its simple truth, and to that end make the battlefield its own interpreter. It seeks to preserve this field truly indicated, as an enduring historical memorial of the military events of the 1st, 2d and 3d of July, 1863, as school for study in practically illustrating the art of war and an ever eloquent though silent exponent, alike to citizen and foreign visitor, of the Battle of Gettysburg.

The more effectually to accomplish thus its purpose, and before proceeding to erect the indications, the association desires to derive the important requisite information from authentic and original sources. It earnestly realizes that justice to themselves and fidelity to the truth of history entitles the officers who commanded the forces in action designate the position and define the movements thus to be perpetuated.

With this high historic purpose in view, I am instructed by the Board as Secretary and on behalf of the association, to invite you, General, to co-operate in this work of indication and to attend a reunion of your brigade, division, corps and army, upon the battle grounds, there to confer together and determine the positions and important points proper to be enduringly designated. The time fixed for the meeting is the week commencing with the 23d of August next. The place of meeting is the Gettysburg Springs Hotel, upon the battlefield, where the accommodations are ample and excellent.

It is requested that at the same time they reply to this invitation the officers invited address the surviving ranking officer of their corps, and express, if practicable, their intention to be present, and he is also requested to communicate with the Secretary,

Arrangements are in progress to secure to the visiting officers the courtesy of free travel to and probably also from this reunion, over the railroads leading thither.

The association has also arranged for the commutation of the hotel charges to a very moderate price, while securing comfort and every desirable attention.

The press of the country has also been requested to further the consummation desired, and is generously responding.

The officers and directors sincerely hope that you, General, may find it both agreeable and convenient to accept the invitation hereby tendered to this reunion, which will be an occasion of great personal and public as well as historic interest.

Awaiting your reply, I am, very respectfully, yours,

D. MCCONAUGHY.
Secretary of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association.

The following is a list of the officers of the association : President—John W. Geary. Board of Directors—Hon. Henry C. Cary, Edmund A. Souder, Esq. ; General J. Watts De Peyster, Wm. M. Hersh, Esq. ; Hon. A. O. Heister, H. M. McAllister, Esq. ; Hon. T. B. Danner, Hon. D. McConaughy, R. G. McCreary, Esq. ; Geo. Arnold, Esq. ; A. D. Buckler, Professor M. L. Stoover, Dr. Charles Horner. Vice President—R. G. McCreary, Esq. Treasurer—George Arnold, Esq. Secretary—Hon. D. McConaughy.

Terrible Riot on a Mississippi River Steamboat.

Eight Men Reported Killed.

CHICAGO, July 29.

A terrible riot is reported on board the steamer Dubuque, at Hamptoa, on the Mississippi river, about ten miles above Rock Island. A number of raftsmen, who took passage on the boat at Rock Island, insisted on being allowed to occupy the cabin, and being refused, commenced a row, which became general, not only with the crew, but passengers. Eight men are reported killed. The Sheriff of Rock Island was telegraphed, and immediately started for the scene of action with a large force.

Failure of an Insurance Company.

The Baltic Fire Insurance Company, which iled day before yesterday, began busi- ss in 1864 with a capital stock of $200,- 0, and from the start has been unsuc- ssful, never having paid a dividend, and ch year showing a larger expenditure an receipts. Of course its collapse was t a question of time. The attention of . Barnes, the superintendent of the in- rance department, having been called to condition, he was induced to make an amination of its affairs, which resulted the disclosure of a deficiency of over 0,000, and he immediately issued an or- r that the stockholders should make this ount good, or wind up the affairs of the mpany. This they refused to do, the ck having been unproductive for five ars; and the company almost entirely pendent upon the brokers for patronage ey concluded it the wisest course to wind the affairs of the company and retire m the field.—N. Y. *World.*

The August Eclipse.

The Riverside Magazine for August has r a leading illustration a tinted repre- ntation of the appearance of the earth d sky at the time of the total obscura- n of the sun in the eclipse of August 7th. om the letterpress description we take e following sketch of this most wonder- l sight:

For the convenience of such of our aders as live within the belt of country ferred to on the fourth page of this num- r, where will be witnessed on the 7th stant the total eclipse of the sun, we ve a short description of the phenomena be expected. Perhaps some may have fficient presence of mind to make brief tes of what they see. If so, we shall be ppy to receive the results of such obser- tions for comparison, and possible publi- tion in a future number. As regards the pearances under the heads three and e, a spy-glass or small telescope will be cessary to reveal them to satisfaction.

1. When the sun is more than three- urths hidden by the dark disk of the on a perceptible gloom is thrown on all e landscape around. Soon after, the y appears to descend; the horizon to con- act; the temperature of the air falls; birds ase their singing; flowers close; an un- rthly greenish and redish light is im- arted to portions of the sky; a sudden arkness ensues; and everything wears a ysterious and gloomy aspect.

2. Immediately before the last trace of e sun's disk disappears, the awful shad- w of the moon in the air may be detected pidly approaching from the west like a ark column or a sombre cloud. To wit- ess this impressive sight care must be ercised, lest in the excitement of the oment the swiftly-approaching shadow e unheeded.

3. The last thread of light from the sun's sk sometimes appears to separate into tle grains or beads before its total dis- ppearance. This phenomenon has re- ived the name of "Baily's Bead's," om the noted astronomer who first wit- essed it.

4. Instantly on the extinction of the sun ill be seen the grandest feature of the clipse, the *corona*, or crown of light, issu- g on all sides apparently from the pur- e black disk of the moon, though in re- ity from the sun. It is the atmosphere f the sun rendered visible by the absence f the overpowering sunlight. As the ght is dazzlingly white, a piece of smoked lass will enable you to survey it without e inconvenience which might otherwise ise.

5. In the corona, and issuing also appa- ntly from the dark moon, there will ap- ear several rose-colored flames projecting eyond the gloomy disk, perhaps a tenth f the diameter of the moon. They, too, be- ng to the sun, and are demonstrated by he spectroscope to be *incandescent hydro- en*. With every eclipse they vary in size, umber, shape, position and depth of color.

6. Planets and large stars are often no d during total eclipses by those who have reviously studied their positions on a ce- stial map. As the darkness hardly ex- eeds that of a moonlight night, they are ot always readily found in the two or hree minutes of gloom that attend the en- re obscuration of the sun. By a little tudy of the map at the commencement of his number, one may be able to recognize he most conspicuous planets and stars hat will be visible.

When the sun reappears the phenome- on of Baily's Beads should be again look- d for—this time on the right side of the oon's disk. The awful shadow will after- ard be seen sailing rapidly away in the ir to the eastward. Then follow the hanges of color in the sky and landscape, he rising of the thermometer, and a gen- ral awakening of Nature, and the wonder- ul exhibition is over.

General Grant a Radical.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Among the visi- ors at the White House to-day was a gen- leman who, in conversation with the Presi- ent, broached the subject of politics in Mississippi and the Dent movement in that tate. The President was reminded of the onflicting reports in relation to his feel- ngs and views upon that question, and hat it was asserted that he had already iven his adhesion to Judge Dent. The President replied to his visitor (who is my nformant) substantially that the patronage of the Administration would not be cast in avor of Judge Dent, as the party that upported him was believed to be inimi- al to the Republican party of the country.

In the course of conversation the Presi- ent took occasion to express regret that o many good Republicans were found act- ng with men who he believed failed to give genuine and hearty support to the Re- ublican party and the measures of the Administration. He does not believe there s any issue in Mississippi which should ause a division in the Republican ranks n that State, and as between the party upporting Judge Dent and his opponents he favors the latter as being the true rep- resentatives of the principles of his admin- istration.

The President also talked very freely upon Virginia politics. He seems satis- fied with Colonel Walker's election, and has confidence in his integrity. He thinks, also, there is a fair prospect of the union of the Wells and Walker elements, and has no doubt of the thorough reconstruction of the State. It is inferred from what was said that the Administration is on the side of Stokes in Tennessee and Davis in Texas, and that when Secretary Boutwell wrote the letter to Stokes, which has been so much commented on, he simply reflected the views of the Administration.

Washington telegram, Baltimore *Sun.*

How to Observe the Eclipse and Save Your Eyes.

Take a large card with a small round hole in the centre, and hold it against the sun's rays, so that the shadow will fall on the floor, pavement, wall, or other dark and smooth surface. In the middle of the shadow there will be a true image of the sun, and the eclipse can be studied in its progress without straining the eyes, and without smutting face or hands with smoked glass.

This simple process was suggested by the familiar circumstance, that the light spots in the shadows, during a solar eclipse, take the shape of the luminous portions of the sun's disc; and the perfo- rated card has been used with perfect suc- cess.

STATE NEWS

A FORMER CITIZEN DEAD.—Judge Wm. B. Sloan died in Vicksburg, Miss., on the 26th ult. He was a native of New Jersey, but resided many years in North Carolina, before his removal to Mississippi in 1838. Raleigh *Sentinel.*

EMIGRANTS COMING.—Several gentlemen from the North have been in this city, by invitation of the N. C. Land Company, and visiting different parts of the State for the past week, with a view to taking observa- tions and locating lands for emigrants.—They represent numbers of families who will come to our State, bringing money and enterprise, if a favorable report is made to them. We are glad to learn that these gentlemen are generally pleased with the prospects and will make a favorable report. One of them is instructed to locate lands for a settlement of fifteen families. Let them all be welcomed, and soon a tide will flow in and the waste places be made to blossom as the rose.—Ral. *Standard.*

Ten shares ($1,000) of the stock of the North Carolina Real and Personal Estate Agency, commonly called the Lottery, was sold at auction to-day, by W. H. Jones & Co., Auction and Commission Merchants, for the sum of $340. Considering that this Company has not been long chartered by the Legislature, and is not yet exten- sively known, we regard this as a good price for stock. The Company has had three very successful drawings in this city, and is likely to do a fine business in dis- posing of real and personal property in this State.—Ral. *Sentinel.*

HON. ASA BIGGS.—By advertisement in the Tarboro' Southerner, we observe that the Hon. Asa Biggs, of North Carolina, offers his valuable property for sale, pre- paratory to his removal to Norfolk. He will be associated in the extensive commis- sion business now conducted by his broth- er, Col. Kader Biggs, in this city.

We wish the Old North State no harm; but in view of the many energetic business men and high-toned gentlemen which she has already furnished to our community, we may be pardoned the wish for many more of the "same sort."

Judge Biggs has filled many of the most important positions of honor and trust in his native State, and will be a welcome and worthy acquisition to our business commu- nity. He will find here not only many of his old friends to make his new home pleasant, but none will more earnestly bid him God speed in his new enterprise than those of our people to the "manor born." Come on, Judge, and bring your friends. Norfolk *Journal.*

Mr. T. A. Granger made the first ship- ment of new grapes yesterday morning. Goldsboro' *Messenger.*

We learn that on night before last, a collision occurred on the Western North Carolina Railroad, between the regular passenger and a material train. No injury to any person. The locomotives are said to be considerably smashed up. Goldsboro' *Messenger.*

ROBBERY.—A party of burglars entered the house of Matthew Simmons, upper end of Queen street, on Monday night, and thoroughly ransacked it. Eighty dollars in money and many other articles, were stolen. The robbers escaped undetected. New Berne *Jour. of Com.*

We learn that the Secretary of State has removed Mr. J. J. Sawyer from his position in that office and appointed Mr. Andrew Syme in his place. Mr. Sawyer is a color- ed man and has ably and faithfully per- formed the duties of his place. Mr. Syme is a Democrat and a son-in-law of ex Gov. Bragg. This action on the part of the Secretary of State has occasioned much surprise and comment.—Ral. *Standard.*

AN INTERESTING EFFUSION.—The follow- ing interesting document was handed us for publication yesterday. The writer is the radical candidate for Justice in the Pollocksville Township, Jones county.—Read it who can:

Notes.

Lost betw Newbern 14 mile Post One Bond Pock dary Belon to me I will give fifty cesnt to aney person how will deliver it to me Or so that I can Gitit.

F. Mercer.

July 28, 1869.

New Berne *Jour. of Com.*

A PROBABLE FATAL AFFRAY—ONE MAN SERIOUSLY STABS ANOTHER IN AN AFFRAY.—We lerrn with regret of an affray which occurred at the residence of G. Pittard, Esq., near Gaston, on Friday night last, resulting in the severe and probable fatal wounding of one of the parties engaged therein. It seems that a number of young people had been spending the night in the gaities of the dance, and when about to break up at a late hour in the morning from some cause some words passed between Mr. Jesse Pittard, Jr., and R. M. King, Esq., of Littleton. The two, with their friends, repaired a short distance from the house to settle the dispute, and while talking the matter over, the lie passed from Mr. Pittard to Mr. King, whereupon the latter before he could be prevented by the bystanders, and indeed before it was known that he had drawn a weapon, it be- ing in the night, drew a knife and inflicted several serious cuts upon the person of Mr. Pittard, one thrust being across the bowels laying them bare, another thrust being in the region of the heart, and still another being somewhere in the back. The two were at this juncture separated, when it was discovered that Mr. Pittard had been severely cut. He was conveyed to the house, attention given him, and we under- stand his condition is by no means favora- ble as death may ensue, the opening across his bowels having caused a protrusion of a portion of the entrails.

Complaint was made before Magistrate Larkins of this place, against Mr. King, and a warrant for his arrest issued, but we have not heard of his being arrested. He has been acting as Deputy Sheriff in the upper end of the county. These are the facts in the case as far as we have heard them, and we of course can give no opin- ion as to who was in fault.

The wounded man is a son of our es- teemed fellow-citizen, Mr. Jesse Pittard, Sr., who resides in the neighborhood of Pittard's store.

P. S.—Since writing the above, we have heard direct from Mr. Pittard. He was doing well on Monday night, and there is a strong hope of his recovery. He received two severe cuts, neither of them, however, penetrating the bowels, one of them rang- ing from the upper portion of the left breast across the stomach, cutting to the hollow, and inflicting a most ugly wound; the other striking higher up and nearer the shoulder-blade, making also a bad wound, but neither is considered necessarily dan- gerous. The lick upon the back was only slight.

The difficulty, it seems, commenced in jest, the parties having been good friends previously, and the whole affair is to be deeply regretted. Mr. King regrets it deeply himself, and avows his determina- tion to submit to the demands of the law for the offense committed. Weldon *News.*

Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.

Politics in Tennessee.

Probable Result of the Campaign.—Effect of Secretary Boutwell's Letter.—Ex-President Johnson's Chances for the Senate.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—Ex- Supervisor Noah, of Tennessee, who is now here, brings some additional information in relation to the campaign in that State. His opinion is that Senter will be elected by from 20,000 to 40,000 majority, and, although the Legislature will be democratic or con- servative, he does not think the State is wholly lost to the republican party. He says the federal officeholders were almost unanimous in the support of Senter until Secretary Boutwell's letter was published. They looked upon that as an intimation that they were expected to vote for Stokes. They are somewhat indignat over the let- ter, and think they should have been al- lowed to decide for themselves, especially as the contest was between two avowed re- publicans.

The fight for the Senatorship will be very lively, but it is as yet impossible to guess at the result. Mr. Noah does not think it improbable that a republican may be elected; he is certain that ex-President Andrew Johnson has no chance. His greatest opposition comes from Neil S. Brown and the old line whigs. Emerson Etheridge, who will be elected to the State Senate, will also be a candidate for the United States Senate, but the republicans will hold the balance of power. Edmund Cooper, who was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Johnson, will also be in the State Senate, but he will not support his former patron. Mr. Johnson is very anxious to come back to Congress, but the opposition to him is too strong, it is thought.

Mr. Noah says that some time ago Mr. Stokes was offered the U. S. Senatorship if he would withdraw from the gubernato- rial contest, but he declined, and to this is attributed the present disorganized state of affairs. It is also urged against Stokes that he had declared himself opposed to the extension of the suffrage in East Ten- nessee, while in the middle counties he wanted to extend it to all who might ask for it. As to the future condition of the State, Mr. Noah thinks that when all the noise and confusion incident to the section has died away, the old whigs will fail to agree with the democrats, but will fall into the republican ranks, and he believes that a moderate republican administration can hold the State.

A Lover Killed by a Needle in the Hands of His Mistress.

Attempted Suicide of the Young Lady.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Times, July 27.

A young gentleman named Joseph White, a very respectable, industrious, quiet, good-looking fellow, of abont eighteen years of age, and a resident of German- town, went to Sonth Nashville Saturday night to visit his lady-love, a Miss Barnes. He had been frequently to visit her before at various times. They were engaged to be married. He found her in the parlor sewing, as a proper young girl should be. She was anxious to finish the article, and therefore concluded not to throw it aside when he entered, particularly as he com- plimented her on her pretty appearance, with her beautiful face bending over her work, and her slender fingers flying, as she plied the stitches with as much grace and rapidity as other girls display when skim- ming over the keys of a nasty piano. He took his seat beside her. They chatted very gaily. After waiting a few minutes, which to him seemed hours, he became im- patient, and longed to imprint a kiss upon her lips. With the view of carrying out this design he let his arm circle her waist furtively, and as he was drawing her close to himself she objected to being disturbed until her little work was finished; but he insisted. She made a motion to shove him off, as girls are said to, generally.—This motion proved fatal to her happiness and to his life. He became impetuous, and drawing her to him with much vio- lence, the needle, which was caught in her thimble, got between them, the point towards his heart—it entered; and as he was about to imprint a kiss of love upon her lips his own became ashy pale. His vigorous grasp relaxed. He sickened, fell back upon the sofa quite helpless. The young lady was much alarmed, and ran for assistance. The family all ran into the room and proceeded to open his shirt collar thinking he was in a fainting fit, and that the usual restorative would suffice. In un- doing his vest it was found that the needle had entered his side very deeply—a circumstance which the young lady never noticed in her freight. The doc- tor was sent for. He administered what remedies he could. Partial conscious- ness was restored, and the young fel- low enabled to walk. The scene be- tween him and his (first) last love was ex- tremely affecting. She wept like one who feels that all happiness on earth is lost.—He consoled her by saying that she would get another lover soon to fill his place who would be more worthy of her than he could hope to be, and who would make her happy. This but increased her sorrow.—She laid down upon the floor beside him and cried aloud. When he was becoming worse, and the doctor gave the opinion that he could not live, she started suddenly to her feet, and, running into another room, swallowed a heavy dose of laudanum, which was kept there for the use of a young member of the family that was sick. It was some time before she was discovered, and it was with the utmost difficulty she was brought back to consciousness. The first word she uttered was "O, where is he? Let me go to him. I will be with him."—At the same instant the young gentleman was resigning his spirit into the hands of its Maker in the adjoining room. He died about 10 o'clock. She is still in a pre- carious condition, and evinces symptoms of insanity.

A Boy's Composition About Sheep.

A sheep is about as big as a dog, though they are better than dogs, 'cause dogs kill sheep, but sheep don't kill dogs, except once when a man wanted to break his dog of sheep killing, and so held him and let an old sheep butt him till he broke his bones into little fine pieces, about as big as a piece of tooth; and so that was the way that dog got broke; and I guess he wished he had learned some other business besides butchering—don't you? There are mostly two kinds of sheep, ewes and rams. The rams have a few horns. There are principally several kinds of rams also. There is the battering ram that they had in the old time to knock on the gates of cities when they wanted to come in. Then there's the ram that they ram down guns with, (I wish I had a gun,) and the hydrau- lic ram they ram up water with. Sometimes when they wanted to knock down folks' walls in the Bible, they have whole rams enough to batter them down, and they had to take ram's horns and blow them down. That they did with the walls of Jerry Coe. I do not know whether he was any relation to the phosphate of lime man or not. There is two kinds of sheep, the South Down, that they have down South, and the Merino, which is the Spanish for marine, 'cause they come over the sea.—They keep the sheep for their mutton, which is good when they can't get turkey, though generally they jump out and run away, so that they can't keep them.

The way to make them jump is to tie old barrel staves to their legs for fetters. The fetters scare them, and they jump to get away from 'em. Sheep are troubled with wool growing all over them, and so in hot weather they cut it off to keep them cool. I suppose they would have to cut it off at any rate to get at the mutton. They spin up the wool into stockings upon Lamb's knitting machine, though sometimes the grandmothers knit them with needles, which I think is the best way, because it keeps them quiet, and they won't bother us boys so much. When sheep jump and run one always follows the rest. I mean the rest all follow one. If the leader should jump through a keyhole, or over the moon, the rest would follow, which I think is very bright in the sheep and in other folks who always follow the leader; of course the leader is always right. Lambs are kept for their innocence, which I should not think would pay, though they gambol all the time, which isn't so innocent either, though I suppose they are the black-leg lambs. I forgot to mention that there is a kind of sheep called goats, which when you put up at nights have to be separate from the real sheep—the sheep on the right and the goats on the left. I don't know as I know any more about sheep, though cousin Dud does, 'cause he keeps sheep, and he's got 'em so they jump first-rate too.

A Sad Accident.

A Whole Family Drowned Except Two Small Children.

NEW YORK, July 31.—About dusk last evening, a whole family, consisting of a man and his wife, two daughters about 15 and 17 years of age, and two little children were observed rowing up the North river in a small boat. When opposite Bull's ferry, the boat capsized, and the whole ap- peared to be thrown into the water. Two men immediately went out to their rescue, but before they could reach the party the man and woman and the two eldest daugh- ters sunk.

The two little ones, however, were found in the boat, which had righted, but which was half full of water. They were rescued and brought in safe to shore. Both were too young to give their names. The men who rescued them were unable to ascertain the names of the family. One little girl could only say "mamma" and "papa."—They were safely cared for, and efforts are being made this morning to find out their names. It is reported that the parties re- side on the brow of the hill at the upper end of West Hoboken, and that the hus- band is a druggist, doing business in Brooklyn.

Dr. Livingstone, the Explorer.

The London News of the 17th ult. quotes the following item concerning Dr. Living- stone from a cotemporary, date not given:

"Mr. H. A. Churchill, C. B., her Majes- ty's consul and political agent at Zanzibar, has just arrived in this country on medical certificate. We are happy to hear that Mr. Churchill speaks with confidence as to the safety of Dr. Livingstone, from whom he has had letters of a date more recent than that of his reported murder."

The California Flying Machine.

The San Francisco Bulletin of July 21 describes a trial of the "Avitor" in the Industrial Pavilion. Some modification had been made in its construction since former trials. The machine is apparently forty feet long, ten to fifteen feet in diam- eter, with a light frame work around it, of bamboo and pine, with muslin planes on each side to raise the machine. A ribbed propeller—shaped like a steamship's—of bamboo and muslin on each side at the centre, propels the machine ahead, the power being an alcohol steam engine of brass.

The Bulletin says:

"After considerable delay the inflation was completed, so that the Avitor was able to maintain its position free of the floor. The steam was got up and the propellers set in motion by the miniature steam en- gine, when it started easily ahead, the pro- pellers turning at about sixty to eighty revolutions per minute. The machine was propelled, at a speed equal to a rapid walk, twice around the large building. It was evident that it could be moved at a more rapid rate, but the obstructions of the gas pipes prevented it. A speed of five miles an hour could have been attained without doubt. It was easily elevated or depressed by means of small cords at the bow and stern. Of how much use the tail would be in steering was not decided, as it was gui- ded around the ends of the room by the cords. The flight was so far successful, and elicited a round of applause. Engineers connected with it are confident that a larger machine, now under way, one hun- dred and fifty feet long, will be a success."

Good for Old Virginia.

The election of Walker Governor of Virginia, has been a sore blow for Radical thieves. From all parts of the State "kind words" for carpet- baggers and scalawaggers come spontaneous.—The following few lines from the Fredericksburg News being samples of affection we delight in seeing:

BURIAL SONG OF THE CARPET-BAGGER.

Not a drum was neard nor a funeral note,
As his corpse to oblivion we hurried.
Not a groan escaped a gentleman's throat
When the carpet-bagger was buried.

We buried him deep in dirty soil—
So deep that they'll never uncover him,
Unless some Radical boring for oil
By the dearly-loved scent should discover him.

His coffin was made of a ballot box,
With white men's votes we bound him,
And he looked like a baboon taking his rest,
With his linen duster around him.

The Canadian Scare.

The Montreal News says:

"We understand, on good authority, that a secret effort has lately been made on the part of certain Fenian leaders to in- duce the 'rank and file' of that organiza- tion to again venture upon a raid into Can- ada. A portion of them were to have been first sent into the country by twos and threes, and meeting by appointment at certain points in some of the larger towns of Ontario, to try and do a little in the way of incendiarism and assassination, while a formidable armed force crossed the border. The whole plan, we are informed, was made known to Mr. Thornton, who at once com- municated with the Dominion authorities. We do not believe there is much ground for anticipating another Fenian raid, but it is gratifying to know that the plans of these miscreants are known to our govern- ment almost as soon as they are laid."

Game of Chance in Chicago.

The gambling houses of Chicago are said to clear an average of $3,000,000 a year in faro alone. No reference or estimate has been attempted of the amounts won and lost at other styles of playing, and note been taken of the sums squandered at pri- vate games. There are forty known gam- bling houses in that city. Of these six are leading or combination houses, four- teen are medium establishments, those that for justice are called "thief" houses, and the remainder are called ten cent games. Each principal gaming house supports, ir- respective of the proprietors, about twenty- five employees. The garden city pro- gresses.

It is said that truth is mighty and will prevail. With not a few it's mighty scarce and is a long time, if ever, in prevailing.

The Knoxville Whig says it is estimated that the blackberry crop of Tennessee, if properly harvested, would make 160,000 barrels of wine, worth about $8,000,000.

FESTIVAL AT BLACK RIVER CHAPEL.—We are requested to state that the Ladies of Black River Chapel will hold a Festival at the Chapel on Saturday, the 14th inst. The object is a benevolent one. Every- thing in the refreshment line will be pro- vided, and there will also be much to please the fancy.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4—Noon.

The revenue department has received intelli- gence of the seizure in the Norfolk, Virginia, dis- trict of three illicit distilleries in the Dismal Swamp.

Treasurer Spinner thinks that the first spuri- ous legal tender tens were purposely issued by a detective as blinds for a more perfect counterfeit now being circulated widely throughout the country.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—Noon.

Marshal Barlow has seized all the Spanish gun- boats. The cause is variously attributed the most plausible one is that the boats are intended to operate against Peru.

Marshal Barlow refuses to allow Cols. Ryan and Conner to return to the United States on parole.

Murder in Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 4—Noon.

Maj. White, said to be from Tennessee, killed the wife of Dr. Alvin H. Hobbs in this city to-day in the presence of her husband and child. White has been arrested.

Alabama Election.

MONTGOMERY, August 4.—P. M.

Election news is meagre so far as head from. The vote is much less than last year. The probabilities are in favor of the election of Par- kinson, Democrat, in the Third District by a handsome majority. The contest between Woothy, Democrat, and Buckley, Republican, in the Second District will be much closer than was expected, and the latter's friends are fearful of his defeat on account of the great falling off in the negro vote.

MOBILE, August 4—P. M.

Mann's majority in Mobile county so far as heard from reaches 1,459: several precincts to hear from. The county will probably give 1,800 for Mann. At the Court House, in Baldwin county, a negro radical mob took possession of the pools, and beat one white man badly, and prevented democratic negroes from voting and were very riotous. The Sheriff could not control them. That precinct gives Buckley a majority of 202.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4—P. M.

The receipts of internal revenue to-day reach 3874,000.

The new tobacco stamps, registered, are ready; the unregistered ones will be ready in about ten days.

Secretary Cox postpones action in the McGana- han matter until Congress meets.

The radicals here think that the test-oath ought to be exacted from the Virginia legisla- tors.

Among the schemes talked over by the radical leaders here to secure a quorum in the Virginia Legislature, is that of giving certificates to the next highest candidate, when the person elected cannot take the test-oath.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4—P. M.

It is stated that twelve millions of dollars in gold coin has been locked up in the office of the Assistant Treasurer for some time past, causing great injury to the business community.

The Coroner's report shows that there has been thirty-nine suicides, eleven murders and eighty-two fatal accidents within the year.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—P. M.

The steamship China, which sailed to-day, took out a half million dollars in specie.

Michael Cortez, an alleged Cuban patriot, was arrested here to-day while attempting to pass a forged check for $3,000.

The President, Secretary Fish and ex-Governor Pierpont will have a consultation to-morrow in regard to the seizure of the Spanish gun boats.

From Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 4—P. M.

The Marine and Fire Insurance Company of Peoria, Ill., has suspended.

Heavy shipments of fruit arrive here daily from San Francisco, Cal., for the Eastern markets.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

MADRID, Aug. 4—P. M.

The government will shortly call out the re- serves.

Formidable Carlist uprisings are reported in Tortosa and Trevel.

The shooting of two Carlist prisoners is contra- dicted.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5—Noon.

Stocks steady. Money steady at 6@7 ₰ cent. premium. Sterling Exchange 109¾. Gold 136.—Five-twenties of '62, 125. Ten-forties, registered, 111, coupons 111. North Carolina Sixes 57; new 51. Virginia Sixes, ex-coupons, 59 asked; new 61¼. Tennessee Sixes, ex-coupons, 61½; new 55¾ Louisiana Sixes, old, 71. Levees 63¼.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat 1 cent bet- ter. Corn 1@2 cents better. Pork dull at $33 @$33 12½. Lard steady.—steam 19¾@19¾ cents.—Cotton quiet at 33½. Spirits Turpentine favors buyers at 42 cents. Rosin steady—common strained $2 25; good $2 27@$2 30. Freights firm.

DIED,

In this city on the afternoon of the 3rd inst., of congestion of the brain, ANN ELIZABETH TURNER, wife of Capt. George Morrisson, of this city, aged 49 years.

In New Orleans, on Wednesday, 28th of July, ANNE GRIMES, wife of J. C. Stickney, M. D., aged 33 years.

At his residence in this county, after a painful illness of three days, ALEXANDER HENRY, Esq., in his 65th year.

His summons was short and unexpected, hav- ing been enjoying good health up to the time the fatal disease (sporadic cholera) appeared in his system. All attempts to check its ravages proved futile. He realized his condition and spoke of his exit, and gave some directions concerning his effects. His sufferings were intense, and he seemed to meet death with a calm resignation.—He was the last surviving member of a large and respected family. He leaves a wife and ten child- ren to mourn their irreparable loss, yet they mourn not as those who have no hope. Ever fresh and green in all our hearts will be his mem- ory, but better than any earthly memory or mon- ument will be the thought that his record is on high. And may He who clothes the lilies with beauty, and shelters them from the storm, shield those little ones from unfriendly blasts, adorn them with lovliness and make them in after years ornaments in the garden of the Lord. M.

North Carolina Presbyterian please copy.

STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS

FROM 4 to 350 HORSE POWER, including the celebrated Cor- liss Cut-off Engines, Slide Valve Stationary Engines, Portable Engines, &c. Also, Circular, Mulay and Gang Saw Mills, Sugar Cane Mills, Shaft- ing, Pulleys, &c., Lath and Shingle Mills, Wheat and Corn Mills, Circular Saws, Belting, &c. Send for descriptive Cir- cular and Price List.

WOOD & MANN STEAM ENG. CO., Utica, New York.

feb 19 121—d&w6m

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ₰ lb	40 @	42	
BRICKS,			
₰ M.....	10 00 @	15 00	
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each		2 00 @	2 25
2nd hand	2 00 @	2 25	
New	2 80 @	2 30	
CANDLES, ₰ lb.,			
Tallow	18 @	21	
Adamantine	21 @	23	
Sperm	50 @	55	
COFFEE, ₰ lb.,			
Java	37 @	40	
Laguayra	22½@	26	
Rio	18½@	23	
St. Domingo	25 @	28	
COTTON, ₰ lb.,			
Ord. to Mid'g	28 @	31	
Strict Mid'g	00 @	32	
COTTON BAGGING,			
Gunny, ₰ yd	21 @	22	
Dundee	26 @	28	
Rope, ₰ lb	14 @	16	
CORN MEAL,			
₰ bushel	1 25 @	1 30	
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting,			
₰ yard	12 @	16	
Yarn, ₰ 5 lb	2 00 @	2 10	
FEATHERS,			
₰ lb	65 @	75	
FISH, ₰ bbl.,			
Mackerel,			
No. 1	22 00 @	25 00	
No. 2	18 00 @	20 00	
No. 3	14 00 @	16 00	
Mullets	7 50 @	10 00	
Herring,			
East	0 00 @	6 50	
N.C.roe	0 00 @	0 00	
do cut	8 50 @	9 00	
do gross	0 00 @	7 00	
Dry Cod, ₰ lb	9 @	10	
FLOUR, ₰ bbl., Northern			
Family	7 00 @	12 50	
Superfine	0 00 @	6 50	
Fine	0 00 @	5 75	
NORTH CAROLINA,			
Family	11 50 @	12 00	
Superfine	11 00 @	11 25	
GLUE, ₰ lb	18 @	20	
GUNNY BAGS	30 @	32	
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Per ton	$2 50 @	$85 00	
GRAIN, ₰ bushel,			
Corn	1 15 @	1 25	
Oats	75 @	90	
Peas, Cow	1 00 @	1 10	
Rice, rough	1 50 @	1 75	
Carolina	9½@	10	
HIDES, ₰ lb.,			
Green	9 @	9½	
Dry	19 @	20	
HAY, ₰ 100 lbs.,			
Eastern	1 35 @	1 50	
Northern	0 75 @	90	
IRON, ₰ lb.,			
English, ass'd	8 @	10	
American, ref.	0 @	10	
American,			
sheer	9 @	10	
Swede	10 @	12	
Hoop,			
₰ ton	130 00@	135 00	
LIQUORS, ₰ gal., (dom.)			
Whiskey	1 50 @	2 25	
Bourbon	2 00 @	4 00	
N. E. Rum	2 00 @	3 00	
Gin	4 00 @	7 00	
Brandy	4 00 @	9 00	
do Apple	2 75 @	3 00	
do Peach	3 00 @	3 50	
LUMBER, (River,			
Fl'r Bds	15 00 @	17 00	
Wide do	12 00 @	14 00	
Scantling	10 00 @	12 00	
LIME, ₰ bbl.	0 00 @	0 00	
From store	1 50 @	1 60	
MOLASSES, ₰ gallon,			
Cuba, hhds	00 @	52½	
do bbls	55 @	60	
Sugar house	00 @	40	
do bbls	42½@	45	
Syrup, bbls	60 @	1 00	
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine ₰ 280 lbs			
Virgin New	0 @	3 00	
Yellow dip	0 00 @	2 70	
Hard	0 00 @	1 60	
Tar, ₰ bbl.	0 00 @	2 25	
Tar, in ordr	2 40 @	2 50	
Pitch, City	3 00 @	3 25	
Rosin, pale	4 60 @	5 50	
do No. 1	2 50 @	3 75	
do No. 2	1 70 @	1 85	
do No. 3	0 00 @	1 60	
Spirits Turpentine,			
₰ gal	00 @	38½	
NAILS, ₰ lb.,			
Cut	5 50 @	5 75	
OILS, ₰ gallon,			
Sperm	0 00 @	7 00	
Linseed	1 40 @	1 50	
Machinery	1 75 @	2 00	
Kerosene	1 40 @	42½	
PEA NUTS	1 75 @	2 10	
POTATOES,			
Sweet, bush	0 00 @	0 00	
Irish, ₰ bbl	2 50 @	3 00	
PROVISIONS, ₰ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	00 @	22	
Middlings	19½@	20	
Shoulders	00 @	18	
Hog round	00 @	20	
Western Bacon			
Hams	18 @	22½	
Middlings	19½@	20½	
Shoulders	17 @	18	
Lard, N. C	20 @	23	
do North'rn	17 @	21	
Butter, N. C	25 @	30	
do North'rn	40 @	42	
Cheese	18 @	22	
PORK, Northern, ₰ bbl.			
City Mess	00 00 @	85 00	
Thin "	33 50 @	34 00	
Prime	31 50 @	32 00	
Rump	31 00 @	33 00	
SALT,			
Sack, bush	0 50 @	60	
Liverpool, sack, ground,			
cargo	0 00 @	2 00	
from store	2 10 @	2 15	
American	1 70 @	1 75	
SUGAR, ₰ lb.,			
Cuba	00 @	16½	
Porto Rico	00 @	15	
C	15 @	15½	
B	00 @	16	
A	00 @	16½	
Crushed	60 @	17	
SOAP, ₰ lb.			
Northern,	7 @	13	
Wilmington,			
Ext. Family, 10½	@	11	
Family	10 @	10	
Chemical,	9½@	10	
Pale	8 @	10½	
SHINGLES, ₰ M.,			
Contract	4 00 @	5 50	
Common	2 50 @	3 25	
STAVES, ₰ M.,			
W. O. bbl	00 00 @	30 00	
R. O. hhd	00 00 @	00 00	
TIMBER, ₰ M.,			
Shipping	12 00 @	14 00	
Mill, prime	10 00 @	12 00	
Mill Fair	7 50 @	8 50	
Mill, inferior to ord	4 50 @	6 50	
TALLOW, lb	10 @	11	

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

August 5, 1869.

TURPENTINE—Has been in fair request for dis- tilling purposes throughout the week just ended, and prices remain unchanged. The receipts continue very light for the season, none of con- sequense coming in from above tide-way, and the market rules firm at $3 for virgin and $2 70 for yellow dip, ₰ bbl. of 280 lbs. The arrivals and sales are only 803 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin	Yellow Dip.
Friday	111	$3 00	$2 70
Saturday	48	3 00	2 70
Monday	194	3 00	2 70
Tuesday	250	3 00	2 70
Wednesday	68	3 00	2 70
Thursday	132	3 00	2 70

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—For this article the mar- ket on Friday last ruled inactive, and there was nothing done in the way of sales, factors holding at figures above the views of buyers. On Satur- day, however, there was a decline of ½ cent, sales being made at 38½ cents for country and 39 cents for N. Y. packages. At these figures there was a moderate enquiry for foreign export, and a fair business was done up to and including Wednesday, when the market closed weak.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1869.

W. C. & R. R. R.

In speaking of the reorganization of the Road under Dr. Sloan and his Board the Charlotte *Observer* says:

It is reasonable to suppose that the workshops will be located here, which will add considerable to our town.

Raleigh.

During a recent visit to the State Capital we were agreeably pleased with the great improvements going on there.—Throughout the entire business portions of the city numerous large and handsome business houses are being built. Some of the stores will almost rival the magnificent one of the brothers Tucker, which is by all odds the largest and finest store-room in the Southern States, so far as our observation has extended.

Many beautiful residences have recently been erected, and old ones improved. In a word, there is an air of thrift and prosperity about Raleigh which we have not heretofore noticed. It is the surest evidence that the farmers in the middle portion of the State are recovering from their prostration, for upon their success the prosperity of Raleigh at present depends. There is no reason why it should not be the seat of large and prosperous manufactories and business enterprises, and we hope that permanent prosperity and large increase of population will rapidly flow from its present prospects.

We were, of course, the guest of Blair, the well-known host of the Yarborough Hotel. The good treatment one receives there gives him a kindly feeling for Raleigh, even were he a total stranger to the noble people and delightful society of that city. Upon the site of the old Guion Hotel, a magnificent hotel is being erected by Dr. F. J. Haywood, which Blair has leased.—He expects to move into his new quarters during the Fall, and we know that nowhere in the United States will the traveler find a more delightful *home*.

The Governor's Hostility to the Cape Fear Section.

For some reason or other Governor Holden seems to have a most relentless hostility to this particular section of the State. He certainly cannot justly base this opposition upon political grounds, for New Hanover, Bladen, Robeson, Richmond and Anson, all gave him most flattering majorities. It cannot be upon social grounds, for we believe he has never visited our city or section but once and then only in his capacity of a leading Democratic editor. Consequently his present personal admirers, white and black, have not had the opportunity of extending to him the hospitalities with which they doubtless would be proud to greet him. Why he should be opposed to our commercial and agricultural growth and importance we can see no good reason. Nevertheless he seems to have a most bitter and implacable prejudice to our people and our interests.

That this prejudice is superior to his party feelings is evinced in that he ignores our welfare when there are no political ends to be subserved. He avoids a Cape Fear Radical with as much aversion as a Cape Fear Conservative. If a Judge is to be appointed for our City Court, he goes to Granville county for the appointee. In designating Directors for the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad he ignores Wilmington and the lower end of the road entirely, and appoints three men from the upper end.—General Estes had moved to Edgecombe county before his appointment, though he illegally continued to represent New Hanover in the Legislature. And to appoint him he removed a Wilmington Republican, who was identified with the Road and with the State and city by years of citizenship, and by large possessions.—We refer of course to Mr. Kidder.

He removed a Wilmington gentleman from the Directory of the North Carolina Railroad, and to-day our city has no one to represent the large interest of her citizens—one-tenth of the entire stock held by individuals—in that great work.

But the crowning act of his hostility to us and to this entire section, was his selection of Directors for the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad. This is peculiarly a Wilmington work. It was projected and has been urged forward to develop the interior of the State, and bring it in close and cheap connection with our port. Wilmington has more interest in the completion of this Road than any other locality. It will do more to build up her business, to add to her population, to enhance the value of her property, than all the other roads or channels of trade in which she is interested. And she has not been backward in her aid. Independent of the large subscriptions of her citizens, she subscribed to four thousand shares of stock in her corporate capacity. Most of the counties from New Hanover to Mecklenburg subscribed as counties, and the citizens of all of them are large shareholders in the Company. Three-fifths of the entire stock is owned east of Charlotte. Governor Holden, in designating his Directors, has entirely ignored this entire section and this large interest. He has ignored political friends and foes alike, and given the control of the Road to another section and to other interests.

Nor is this all. One of his Directors is the President of a rival railroad, and another, who is expecting to be elected President, is a Director of the same road, and still another is the son of a Director of this same road, who lives on the line of the North Carolina Railroad, and has no interest in the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad. And yet another, if not a resident of Norfolk, is largely interested there, and is in no wise interested in the completion or success of this Road. But two of these Directors are stockholders, and they only to the amount of fifty-five shares, worth less than six hundred dollars.

This certainly was no party matter.—Orthodox Radicals hereabouts were willing and anxious to serve, and several of them, unless well-authenticated evidence is false, have the promise of his Excellency of appointments. It seems to result from some overpowering prejudice or hatred to this particular portion of the State. Can his party friends furnish the explanation?

The Governor and the Superintendent of Public Works.

There are many things which have transpired in the meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad which have demonstrated the sad "progressive spirit of the age." The disgraceful contest going on between the Governor and the Superintendent of Public Works shows the uselessness of the latter office, and the unfitness of both officials. Personal feelings and a fight for the spoils have assumed proportions which are damaging to the progress of a great State work and injurious to the best interests of the people of North Carolina. An amended charter, proffered as much in the interests of party as in aid of the Road, having been accepted in good faith by the Stockholders, who had it in their power to defeat it, has in a great measure been stripped of its benefits by a miserable squabble between contending factions of the party proposing it.

It is not our province to decide whether the Governor or Colonel Harris is right, nor does it become us to say who is to blame for the conflict going on between these two officials. It is enough to know that it is as disgraceful as it is bitter, and as hurtful as it is disgraceful. This we do know, that the unreasonable and unjustifiable hostility of the Governor to the material welfare of the entire Southeastern portion of the State, as evinced in his appointment of Directors for this Road, has given force and character to the claims of the Superintendent of Public Works. The question, we suppose, must eventually be settled before the proper judicial tribunal, and until then the Road, deprived of the aid of the State and robbed of its own credit, must languish.

We are, indeed, beginning to reap the bitter fruits of Radical rule.

"Progress."

There is nothing which shows the tendency of the times to trample law and order under foot and to use power, even with violence, to accomplish ends, more than the official announcement made yesterday by President Smith, of the North Carolina Railroad, in the meeting of Stockholders of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, of which he is a Director by appointment of the Governor, that the State Directors would meet in the afternoon at Masonic Hall to *elect officers of the Road*. The important question was pending before the Stockholders as to the legality of the appointments by the Governor. Able and distinguished attorneys had been listened to in behalf of both parties. Eminent lawyers and debaters from the body of Stockholders had discussed and were discussing the question. It was a matter of great moment and embraced a nice point of law. A mistake would be fatal to the present interest of the Road and damaging to the already impaired credit of the State.

In this crisis of affairs, when the calm and unbiased judgments of the Stockholders of the Company were demanded to decide in behalf of the welfare of this Road, when passion should have been carefully avoided, when law and order most scrupulously and jealously upheld, when personal preferences and party plunder should, for the moment at least, have been strangled, Mr. Smith announced that the representatives of the Governor intended to meet at some other place during the afternoon to *elect the officers of the Road*.

This was not the proclamation of a private individual. It was not Bill Smith, the "hail fellow, well met," of the Johnston county court yard, but Mr. Smith, President of the North Carolina Railroad, and one of the Directors appointed by the Governor in another great State work. It was one of the representatives of North Carolina, chosen by the Chief Executive of the State, on account of his special fitness, to take care of the important interests of her people in these great works of internal improvement, on account of his character as a citizen no less than as an individual, who thus announced his intention, and that of his associates, to disregard the decision of the Stockholders, and in violation of order, if not of law, to take the matter of debate in their own hands and *elect the officers* in spite of the action of the Stockholders.

What a spectacle! What an example for an important official, and the trusted and honored friend and representative of the Governor, to set the law-abiding citizens who compose the Stockholders of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad! To give the offices to party friends; to secure the plunder for party mendicants, an illegal and violent organization of the Company is threatened, nay, is officially announced as about to be consummated. The credit of the road was to be entirely sacrificed, and the Bonds of the State to be issued in behalf of the road were to be strangled in their birth.

This was indeed a sad but impressive picture of the progress of the day—a progress backwards and downwards, which is fast dragging the honor and credit of the State of North Carolina into disgrace.

In strong contrast with this conduct was the subsequent recognition by the Stockholders of the appointees of the Governor as the legal Directors on the part of the State. Adverse to their feelings and interests and goaded by this threat, they dared to do what they believed to be for the good of the road and what they thought was right. It was a triumph of order, of law, of principle, over a spirit of disorder, of illegality, of feeling and of policy. It was in keeping with the character of the good people of North Carolina, who will always do what is right if they know it, regardless of their own wishes and interests.

During the past week over four hundred head of thoroughbred poultry reached New York from Europe.

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.

If we are not pleased at the result of the re-organization of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company we have, at least, no just cause for complaint. The Stockholders of this Road, our own friends, with a full knowledge of the inevitable result, accepted the amendment to their charter, and by their own vote determined that result. Citizens of our own city, as much interested in its welfare as we are, and endeared to it by every tie of nature, of association, and of interest, after a calm and dispassionate consideration of the whole subject, decided against their inclination to throw the whole influence of this Road into the hands of parties whose sympathies and whose interests are not identical with ours. There is a manliness and heroism in casting aside feelings and prejudices and local interests in order to do what is right that requires more true courage than to face an "army with banners." However much we may deplore the result of this re-organization we must admire the course of those who could have prevented it, but restrained every feeling and made all subservient to what they believed to be the real welfare of the Road. Such conduct, under all the circumstances of the case, was most commendable, and its very contrast with that which has characterized their political opponents and its antagonism to the prevailing fashion of the day gives it a moral freshness which is indeed most pleasant. Our University is a conspicuous and imposing wreck of the fell spirit of destruction which animates these people.

In giving it as our mature opinion that the Superintendent of Public Works was the legally constituted agent of the State in the late meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, we do not wish to be understood as casting blame upon our friends in coming to the opposite decision, and we certainly cannot be accused of personal or political preference for the persons named as Directors by that official. And in this latter declaration we desire to be understood as having a most decided preference for the gentleman named by them for the Presidency, to the individual who now holds the office in consequence of the action of the Stockholdes, And yet, persuaded that the present interests of the Road demanded this action, we have neither regrets nor reproaches to cast upon any one. Except in a few individual instances, we are proud of the courage and independence shown by the Stockholders in their vote.

We are glad to know that the gentlemen claiming to be Directors by virtue of the appointment of the Superintendent of Public Works in their legal proceedings against those claiming authority under the commission from the Governor, will not in any way embarrass the financial negotiations of the Company. They profess, and we have every reason to believe, with truth and sincerity, the most ardent wish to further the completion of the Road, and will do nothing to cripple its progress. But they are determined, and we approve of their intention, to claim before the proper legal tribunals of the State the franchise of which they believe themselves illegally deprived.

Whatever may be the final result of the contest, we are prepared to submit in good faith. We can have no personal concern in either event farther than the general welfare of our city is involved. As President and Directors of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, Dr. Sloan and his Board will find in us a just, if not an enthusiastic supporter, if their efforts are honestly and energetically devoted to the completion and success of the Road, without detriment to our section of the State. The objections our people had personally to Dr. Sloan, as President, we had the manliness to publish to the world, when those reasons might and should have been heeded. If we have no other support for our course, we have at least the approval of our own conscience in performing our duty as public journalists. If we have erred, in view of what we know to be a foregone conclusion, we alone will be the individual sufferers.

If Dr. Sloan will be true to his promises, if he will urge forward the work and close the gaps between Rockingham and Charlotte, and push the Road to Rutherfordton with the ample means with which he has been furnished, we will forget his past conduct and his present politics; we will overlook the sectional bias which has characterized his first official acts, and aid him all we can while the work progresses, and thank him in behalf of the people of the State, when it is finished.

WILL TEST THE QUESTION IN THE COURTS.—The seven appointees of the Superintendent of Public Works as Directors of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad Company on the part of the State, held a meeting Friday afternoon and decided to test the question of the validity of the appointments by the Governor in the Courts of the State.

Col. Robert Strange and M. London, Esq., have been retained as counsel, to whom the mode and form of testing the question will be left.

AN AGED LADY—THE RELICT OF A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER.—Mrs. Margaret Wells, an old lady now past 88 years, residing in the neighborhood of Rocky Point depot, in this county, yesterday made her appearance at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for the purpose of making affidavits necessary to obtain a pension from the government. She is the relict of an old Revolutionary soldier, and since his death continued to draw the pension allowed him by the government up to 1859 when her papers were lost. It is gratifying to know that this old lady can have this pension renewed and will receive the amount which has accumulated since 1859.

WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE AND RUTHERFORD RAILROAD DIRECTORS—APOLOGETIC.—In the hasty but correct announcement of the persons to be designated by Governor Holden as Directors of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, published on Wednesday morning, we remarked that none of the appointees were identified with the past history of the Road.—In this we were mistaken. Mr. J. L. Brown, of Charlotte, we learn, was an original Stockholder, and has always felt a deep interest in its success. His name not appearing upon the list of Stockholders, he having sold his stock, and purchased again since the transfer books were closed, and the late hour of the night, (12 o'clock), when we were able to obtain a correct list of the names of the appointees, will account for our mistake. It is never our wish to misrepresent or do injustice to any one, and certainly not to a gentleman of the social and business standing of Mr. Brown.

ONLY A CLERK.

BY AMY RANDOLPH.

Cecile Horner was tall and brilliant, with deep hazel eyes, cheeks crimsoned with happy excitement, and heavy coils of shining brown hair shot through and through with arrows of dead gold, tipped with jewels.

Mary Horner, her quiet little cousin, was as different from Cecile as light from darkness. She was slight and small, with big blue eyes that had all the wonderful innocence of a baby's in their azure light; hair of a redish gold, and a complexion pure and delicate as a pink japonica. Nor did her dress compare with Cecile's. It was a plain white muslin scattered all over with knots of blue ribbon, and a simple blue ribbon was all that adorned her glossy, luxuriant tresses. Mary Horner was poor; and all these graceful adjuncts to woman's beauty cost money!

"Oh, mamma, it was perfectly delightful at the party to-night!" ejaculated Cecile enthusiastically. "Everybody was there. Mr. St. John was there, and asked me to polka twice!"

"Did he?" questioned the gratified mamma. "I hope you invited him to call?"

"Of course I did. Mrs. Emmons says he belongs to the Virginia St. Johns, and is very rich. Such diamonds as he wears, mamma! But Matie's the favorite with him, I think!"

Cecile turned round, and shook her finger with affectionate archness at blushing little Mary.

"Don't, Cecile," pleaded Mary, as if every drop of blood in her cheeks was turning to fire. "It's all your fancy."

"Is it? Then what are you blushing celestial rosy red for? However, I mean to marry him if I can catch him—I always did fancy black eyes and hair like a—what's its name's wing? And then he's rich, and I'm determined to have a rich husband."

Mary Horner grew red and pale—opened her rosebud lips and shut them again without speaking. How wrong it seemed for any one to talk in that manner of Talbot St. John, when she only dared to think of him as a hero shrined afar off in the height of chivalrous romance!

Mrs. Horner only laughed, however—she was quite accustomed to Cecile's reckless chatter. Nevertheless, she discerned through the light froth of words the undercurrent of a definite resolve on her daughter's part. Cecile did like Talbot St. John, and she was quite in earnest when she said that she meant to marry him.

"It's two o'clock and after, girls," she said, with a prodigious yawn. "Go to bed, or you'll both be as pale as ghosts to-morrow."

The girls went, and both of them, girl-fashion, dreamed of Talbot St. John.—While that gentleman himself dreamed of only one.

The bright winter sunshine was sparkling over the newly-fallen snow like a great universal alchemist, who dealt only in powdered diamonds of the very first water—the sky was blue with the dazzling, wonderful blueness that you only see when the thermometer is colse down to zero and Talbot St. John guiding his blood-horses down the crowded thouroughfare, felt the thorough enjoyment of living that makes life the sweetest of all luxuries.

"Hallo!"

He reigned up with an abruptness that brought the smoking horses on their haunches.

"Grant Wyman! old fellow! come for a drive! It's the luckiest thing that I happened to meet you!"

The pale, worn-looking young man, carrying a bundle under his arm, stopped—the hectic glow mounted to his cheek.

"Mr. St. John!"

Poor fellow! how keenly he felt his own shabbiness at that moment, as the dashing young Southerner leaned from his stylish turn-out, with cordial extended hand.

"Come—in with you and we'll take a turn or two in the Park."

"I cannot, Talbot—my time is not my own."

"Not your own? what do you mean?"

"Perhaps you have forgotten—perhaps you have not heard,' said Wyman, speaking hurriedly and confused," that we are very much reduced. I—I am a clerk in a trimming store, at ten dollars a week."

"The deuce you are? what then?"

"You never were wordly, Talbot," said the young man, smiling sadly; "you don't argue like the rest of the world that our social disparity ——"

"Social humbug!" ejaculated Talbot, impatient'y jerking the rein. "Jump in, Grant—my horses won't stand!"

"It is quite impossible, Talbot; my employer——"

"You're as pale as a sheet—blanched, just like a stick of celery. Where is your place?"

Wyman felt himself crimsoning again as he named an obscure street where "cheap goods" were sold at cheap rates.

"We'll drive there?"

Grant Wyman found himself, he scarce knew how, cosily established among the red velvet cushions by his friend's side, while St. John called out to the ousted servant to meet them at the address his friend had so reluctantly named. Johnson stared superciliously.

Well, if I aint hevery bit as good as a shop-boy!" he muttered between his teeth. "But Mr. St. John was always hodder than Dick's 'atband."

"What are you going to do with me, Talbot?" asked Wyman, as his friend drew up in front of the tawdrily-dressed windows of the second-rate trimming store.

"I am going to send you to the park for a drive—you look as if you were in the first stages of a galloping consumption."

Wyman smiled sadly.

"You are very kind, but it is quite impossible, Talbot."

Yet St. John knew in the very tones of his voice how the poor young man yearned after that forbidden draught of sunshine, and exhilarating air, and delicious arrowy motion. He made no answer, but threw the reins to Johnson and walked boldly into the store.

"Quite out of the question, sir—quite," said the hook-nosed proprietor of poor Grant Wyman's time. "Couldn't spare one of our young men, not if Queen Victoria was to come here after him—it's entirely against the rules."

Talbot St. John spoke to him in a low voice. The hot-blooded young Southerner was accustomed to having his own way—and intended to make no exception in this instance. And the proprietor's face brightened in the gleam of golden reason!

"Certainly, sir—by all means. If Mr. Wyman wishes to be absent an hour or two—"

"Hold your tongue!" interrupted St. John, stormily. "Wyman must know nothing of our little business transaction. I shall take his place behind your counter, if you please!"

The hook-nosed man of ribbons bowed and rubbed his hands fawningly. Grant Wyman could scarcely believe his own eyes when he saw a young fellow of six feet two standing behind the counter, as calmly complacent as if his whole life had been spent among tape, ribbons and hooks and eyes!

The next moment Johnson was driving him away from the door with a flutter of fur robes and chiming of bells and springing of horses that made him almost fancy himself among the delusive shadowings of a delightful dream.

And how fared Talbot St. John? "Pretty well, considering," as the ladies say.—Fortunately, it was early in the day, and beyond a few bargains in black pins, staylaces and perfumed soaps, he had very little to do.

Presently, however, the shop began to fill apace—trade grew brisker, and Mr. St. John found plentiful use for all the quantum of business talent that he possessed.

'Have you any crochet-cotton?"

Down came half a dozen boxes of tape about Mr. St. John's ears—the natural consequence of the state he gave on hearing the sweet, familiar sound of Cecile Horner's voice.

"I don't know—that is, I'll see—Miss Horner!"

Cecile opened wide her beautiful brown eyes.

"Mr. St. John!"

And Mary—looking very daisy-like in a pink bonnet, with white flowers—echoed the surprised exclamation.

"Why, Mr. John! I didn't know ——"

She stopped short, coloring as pink as her bonnet.

"We did not know that you occupied this station in life," said Cecile, haughtily finishing her cousin's incompleted sentence. "Thank you—I don't care about the cotton!"

And Miss Horner swept out of the low-ceiled little store, dragging Mary with her.

"The idea!" she scornfully exclaimed, when they were once more in the street. "How dared Mrs. Emmons deceive us so? To allow me to dance with a common clerk!"

"He is very gentlemanly, Cecile," meekly interposed Mary.

"Gentlemanly! An—an individual who sells pins and needles—a clerk!"

"But, Cecile, why can't a clerk be a gentleman!"

"Mary," exclaimed Cecile, indignantly, "you haven't the spirit of a fly! I do believe you like Mr. St. John now just as well as when you believed him the scion of an old Virginia family!"

"Why shouldn't I?" meekly asked Mary. "I think a clerk who sells pins and needles quite as good as a Virginian."

"Well!" said Cecile, throwing volumes of scorn into one brief monosyllable. "I for one shall not recoguize him in future. You can do as you like."

And Mary walked by her stately cousin's side, marveled at the strange rules and regulations of the arbitrary thing called "society," and rejoiced that she was not bound to swear allegiance to its dictates.

"I dare say my tastes are very common," thought meek Mary, "but—I can't help it."

"Cecile," whispered Mary, that same evening in her cousin's ear, "surely, surely this is Mr. St. John.'

Cecile looked in the direction of her cousin's eyes, out beyond the maze of waltzing couples to the tall figure advancing towards them.

'The assurance of the man,' she exclaimed, contemptuously. 'He never will dare to speak to me.'

But he did dare, holding out a frank hand as he spoke the stereotyped phrases of greeting.

Cecile Horner looked him full in the eyes with a glance that might have frozen him, and turned away without replying by word or syllable. Talbot St. John arched his eyebrows a little and smiled, Mary spoke up in the impulse of the moment.

'Mr. St. John, please, please don't think I feel as Cecile does. Please shake hands with me?'

He held the soft little hand in his one moment, with a singular thrill in his breast.

'Are you unconventional enough to recognize the 'clerk,' Miss Horner?'

'I like you, Mr. St. John,' said Mary, innocently. 'I don't t care whether you are a clerk or not.'

His eyes brightened.

'You like, Mary. Is there no other word for my tears, Mary—darling—I don't dare to ask if you love me?'

Through the din of harp and violin and sounding horn, the music of his words reaching her ear—through the silver throb of waltz music her answer came to him.

'Oh, Talbot! I thought I had hidden it—my own heart.'

And their eyes met—and they knew that hereafter they should be all the world to each other.

'To think that our Mary should engage herself to a common clerk,' said Cecile, ready to cry with indignation, a day or so subsequently.

'My dear, I havn't the least idea what you mean, said honest Mrs. Emmons.—'Isn't she engaged to Talbot St. John?'

'Yes, but he is——'

"He is the oldest son of the St. Johns of C——, Virginia. Have you heard of the great coal mines on the St. Johns estate? an income of ten thousand a year at the very least!"

"Mrs. Emmons, you are mistaken."

"No, I'm not, my dear. His mother was my schoolmate, and I have known Talbot from a child. Your cousin is in rare luck, for Talbot is one in a thousand."

Then Cecile Horner, in a maze of doubt and perplexity, told of the adventure in the "Cheap Trimming Store." Mrs. Emmons burst out laughing.

"I can tell you all about that," she said, merrily. "I'm in Talbot's confidence."

And she told the story of how poor Grant Wyman had had an invigorating drive in Central Park on the January day, and how the heir of the St. John had officiated in his stead.

The moment she had gone, Cecile went straight up stairs and gave Mary a kiss.

"You're a dear little sensible thing," she said, "and I'm glad you've chosen such a husband!"

Nevertheless there was a secret, undefined bitterness in Cecile's heart to think that the rich prize had fallen to her little cousin's lot! And Cecile knew it had been her own fault!

Death of the Sleeping Woman, Miss Susan C. Godsey.

Miss Susan Caroline Godsey, the sleeping wonder, died at her mother's home, some eight miles from Hickman, on Wednesday, 14th instant.

The history of Miss Godsey is well known to the public, a statement of her wonderful condition having been published extensively by the press of the United States. At the time of her death Miss Godsey was about twenty-six years of age, and had been asleep, as described, about fourteen years. The existence of this wonderful case of coma, or preternatural disposition to sleep, has been doubted by many, but the fact is indisputable. Indeed, some twelve months ago Miss Godsey was taken to Nashville and other places for exhibition, but we understand many even of the physicians of Nashville looked upon the case with suspicion.

The history of the case is, briefly: When about twelve years of age she was taken with a severe chill and treated accordingly by her physicians. As her fever which followed her chill subsided, she fell in a deep sleep, in which condition she has remained ever since except at intervals. It was her custom at first to awake regularly twice in every twenty-four hours, and, singularly, within a few minutes of the same hour each day; but of later years she awoke oftener, so much so that many considered it an indication of her final recovery. She would remain awake five, ten, or perhaps fifteen minutes, and gradually drop off again. When asleep it was utterly impossible to arouse her. She never complained of any bodily pain, though when asleep she was very nervous at times, and appeared to suffer considerably by the violent twitching and jerking of her muscles and limbs, and her hands clenched tightly as if enduring severe pain, but when awake she did not appear to suffer, except from a drowsy, gaping inclination and persistent effort to cleanse her throat of phlegm.—She generally passed into sleep through a violent paroxism, which would last perhaps five minutes, and she would then sleep awhile as calmly and quietly as an infant. Miss Godsey was of medium size, and her limbs and muscles were well proportioned and developed, and grew considerably after her affliction.

Miss Godsey, on the day she died, indulged in a little prophesying, which we give as related for what it is worth. She said "the sun would be a total eclipse on the seventh of August," (this is remarkable, because parties assert that she could have no knowledge that this was according to calculation) "and that the sun would never shine as bright after that day."—That this would indicate the end of the world, which was speedily approaching.—Hickman (Ky.) *Courier*.

STATE NEWS

S. H. Edwards, of Wilmington, has been appointed mail agent between Wilmington and Weldon, *vice* John Busey, removed.

LA GRANGE.—We received notification from the postmaster at "Mosely Hall," that the name of that postoffice has been changed to La Grange.—Newbern *Journal of Commerce*.

ACCOUNTED FOR.—It is suggested that the noise at the Capitol night before last was caused by the taking down and packing up of Littlefield's free bar fixtures, preparatory to their transfer to the Florida Capitol. We don't know.

Raleigh *Sentinel*.

BITTEN BY A SPIDER.—We regret to learn that Mr. George W. Taylor, of Beaufort was bitten by a venomous species of spider on Wednesday last. So poisonous was the bite of the insect that Mr. T. was rendered insensible in a few moments. At last accounts he was in a very critical condition, though hopes are entertained of his recovery.

We believe that Mr. Taylor is a native of this city.—Newbern *Journal of Commerce*.

A RATHER STRANGE DISCOVERY.—A gentleman who was in Warrenton on Thursday, gives us an account of a discovery in that place on Wednesday rather startling, and one which leads to any number of conjectures. The floor of the building occupied by one J. R. Richardson as a shoe shop on the upper end of Main street, fell in from age, discovering to the wondering eyes of those who were engaged in clearing away the fallen floor the evidences of several persons having been at some time in the past stored away beneath the building—nine thigh bones, besides other portions of skeletons, being found under the floor. This of course could not be accounted for—the house is ancient, perhaps has been there a century, has been used for various purposes in the course of its existence, having been a court house, a jail and the abode of a man of medicine. There is no way of solving this mystery, and the fate of those who had been thus consigned to this hiding place must remain unknown.—Weldon *News*.

TEA RAISING IN THE SOUTH.—We learn that Mr. N. T. Harris has planted and raised tea with some success on his place in Bladen county, for some seven or eight years past. Mr. Harris has now several plants growing finely. This is the first instance that we have heard of tea raising in North Carolina.—Wil. *Journal*.

Some time since we published an article, taken from Mr. Greeley's writings, and furnished by H. H. Helper, Esq., on the subject of Tea raising in the South. The article furnished by Mr. Helper attracted the attention of Miss Mattie H. Pearce, of Onslow county, N. C., who at once wrote to Mr. Helper and ourself informing us that for many years tea had been grown on the plantation of Maj. Barry, her brother-in-law, in that county. When it was first brought there and by whom, is in doubt. Thirty years ago, Miss Pearce informs us, it was much in favor there and used as a beverage, but its general appreciation seems to have died with that generation. It is now, however, used by Mrs. Barry and highly esteemed by her and her family, the value of which she has learned within a few years. It is a perennial plant and grows without cultivation, flourishing both in sunshine and shade. Aged and experienced farmers, who are familiar with it, give it as their opinion that an acre cultivated in it would produce one thousand pounds of tea. The tea which grows in Onslow, a sample of which Miss Pearce was so kind as to send us, is the species known as the "Bohea," which has a small yellow flower. For a fuller description she refers to the Encyclopedia of Geography, by Hugh Murry, F. R. S. E., revised edition by Thos. Bradford, Vol. II, page 406.

The American Tea Company, we learn from Miss P., have written for specimens of the tea in Onslow, for the purpose, as we suppose, of testing its value as a beverage. The matter is certainly worth an investigation, and we hope it will be made by some North Carolinian. The address of Miss Pearce, from whom we obtained our information, is Gum Branch, Onslow county, N. C.

We hope Miss Pearce will pardon us for the use we have made of her name, but we could not treat the subject as we wished without. She will furnish the tea green at 75 cents per pound, dry at $1.

Miss Pearce will please accept our thanks for the tea seeds sent us a few days since.

Salisbury *Old North State*.

Delirium Tremens.

Delirium tremens is generally supposed to be confined almost exclusively to excessive consumers of spirits. Cases are not wanting, however, says the Cincinnatti Gazette, to show that light wines, tobacco, and perhaps, tea and coffee, when used immoderately, will occasion the disease.—In St. Louis, Michael Wigand, aged thirty-three years, died of apoplexy, after suffering from the usual symptoms of delirium tremens, and ale is supposed to have been the direct cause of his death. He was a workman in a brewery, and used the products of the establishment freely, though not to intoxication.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Death of an Official—Dull Times and Secretary Boutwell—Present from the Austrian Government—Important Decision—The President and the Mississippi Election, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 1869.

DEAR JOURNAL.—The recently appointed Collector of Internal Revenue, H. S. Flint, died at his residence in New York avenue in this city, last night, of hemorrhage of the lungs. Mr. Flint was appointed to this position last Spring in place of Mr. Lewis Clephane, who had held it several years, and had been one of the few original Republicans of Washington. Mr. Flint was for several years Assistant Cashier of the First National Bank of this city, (the first bank that commenced business under the National Bank Act) and was esteemed a man of rare financial abilities.—The position of Collector of Internal Revenue is one well calculated to lessen a man's popularity in any community, but Mr. Flint's unwavering courtesy of demeanor created for him hosts of friends. He was both a good citizen and a good officer, and every body in Washington is sorry for his death except those who think they can get his position.

Everything about Washington is frightfully dull at the present. There is no business doing, money is "tight" beyond all former experience, and many of our prominent merchants are seriously thinking of suspending business for a few months. I was told yesterday by a leading dry goods man that he had been compelled to dispense with all his assistants but three, (he generally employs about thirty) and with this reduction he was barely able to pay his rent. Mr. Boutwell, by his incomprehensible antics in the Treasury Department, has contributed greatly to produce this state of affairs, which is universal over the country. For example, he made up his mind Monday to purchase no more bonds and to sell no more gold. Yesterday he changed his mind and announced his intention of adhering to his previous system. To-morrow he will probably "announce his intention" of doing something else. The truth is, Boutwell is no more of a financier than a blue-tailed monkey is a mathematician and comprehends the mysteries of that science about as little as the apo does the principles of the differential calculus. He has enough of so-called executive ability to preside very well over a country cross-roads grocery store, but in any position requiring a higher degree of brains is as much out of place as a scalawag in the company of a gentleman, or a carpet-bagger in the society of honest men. He is lamentably incompetent to manage the affairs of the treasury, and should be compelled to resign *at once*, to allow some man capable of being Secretary to keep us out of National bankruptcy. For Boutwell is "running the machine in the ground," and if not soon invested with some practical common sense (which nothing short of a miracle can accomplish) or resigns, the country will have cause to rue the day the Massachusetts representative was made Secretary of the Treasury.

The library of the Agricultural Department has been enriched the past week by a magnificent present from the Austrian Government of a copy of the *Physiotupia Plantarum Austriacarum* in fine large folio volumes of 500 plates, colored from nature, and two quarto volumes of text and plates, by Ethingshauser & Pokorny, describing the grains, grasses, wild flowers, lilies, ferns, &c., of Austria. The work is beautifully executed by the new science of "nature printing," which exhibits the plants with all the accuracy of a photograph. It is the best work on botany extant, and its publication must have required assistance from the resources of the Austrian National Treasury. It is published at the Imperial printing office at Vienna, for distribution only to foreign governments. It forms a very valuable addition to our departmental libraries, and is altogether as beautiful a specimen of the typographical art, as can be found anywhere.

Judge Fisher of the Criminal Court, made a charge to the jury on Monday, which has caused much comment in Washington, and is likely to prove interesting to the whole country. A man was arrested by a policeman on the suspicion of stealing a pair of pants. He resisted the officer's arrest. Having been indicted for this offence his counsel plead that as the officer was not cognizant of the alleged larceny, he not having seen it, and having no warrant, he had no jurisdiction over the prisoner, nor power to make the arrest. The Judge instructed the jury that, unless they were satisfied the accused stole the pants, they could not convict him of resisting an officer; that policemen making arrests without warrants were acting at their peril. If the party accused were guilty, well and good; but if not, the policeman acted at his peril. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty in the charge of larceny and of resisting the officer. This opinion is probably the best that Judge Fisher has ever made. I have seen policemen, acting under a little brief authority, maltreating individuals without shadow of law or reason. Kennedy's policemen, in New York, do whatever they please with the inhabitants, and there is no redress. The police reports of that city are filled with accounts of outrages perpetrated upon unoffending citizens, who have no redress. I trust the good effects of Judge Fisher's declaration, as evidenced already in Washington, will extend to other parts of the country.

General Grant returns to Washington, from Long Branch, where his family are, in order to be present at a Cabinet meeting on Friday next. I anticipate a rather warm time over the Mississippi question. Judge Dent and other prominent gentlemen of that State went to Long Branch to see General Grant about what could be done for Judge Dent as the Conservative candidate for Governor of Mississippi.—General Grant did not wish Dent (his brother-in-law) to accept the nomination, but the Judge has determined to do so, and Grant will give him what aid he can, but Boutwell, Creswell and Cox, the dispensers of the great bulk of Government pap, are a unit in favor of the Radical candidate against Dent. How they will arrange matters remains to be seen. Who will prevail in the matter of giving Judge Dent assistance or not? Grant or Boutwell. The split must come in the Radical party. The wedge has entered, and every episode like this only drives it further in. Who will win, Grant or Boutwell?

Peanut Picker.

It gives us much pleasure to learn that the Rev. Mr. Crocker, of Hampton, whose invention of an admirable machine for picking and cleaning peanuts was noticed in this paper, has been busily engaged in improving and perfecting his machine and has now in course of preparation a working model, which contains all the improvements. We are told by those versed in such matters that when worked up to its full capacity it will pick and clean 1,000 bushels of peanuts per day, doing the work of twenty men.—Norfolk *Virginian*.

The first tea was brought from China to England in 1601.